

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1940



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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- DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, compiled by Ruth Savord. \$1.75.

FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Edgar Packard Dean and Mrs. Anne Warner, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the *Political Handbook* will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1940

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ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 12,761,611 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. ROBERTO M. ORTIZ

Elected September 5, 1937. Assumed office February 20, 1938
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of March, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed
by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. RAMÓN S. CASTILLO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	16
Antipersonalista	6
Radical	2
Socialist	1
Independent Socialist	1
U. C. R. (Tucumán)	1
U. C. R. (Bloquista)	1
Vacancies	2
Total	30

*Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1938 (four-year term; renewed
by halves every two years).*

President: JUAN G. KÁISER

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	57
Radical	62
Radical (Antipersonalista)	23
Socialist	5
U. C. R. (Tucumán)	5
Liberal (Corrientes)	1
Vacancies	5
Total	158

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Presidential elections were held on September 5, 1937, resulting in the election of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former Minister of Finance, who was the nominee of the National Coalition. Ramón S. Castillo, former Minister of Interior, was elected Vice-President. The Radical candidate, Dr. Marcelo T. Alvear received 128 out of a total of 376 votes in the electoral college. The Socialist ticket did not win a single seat.

In the present Lower Chamber the National Democratic and the Radical Antipersonalista deputies — totalling 80 — are considered to comprise the Government Concordancia or Coalition. The Radicals and Socialists — totalling 67 — in general form the opposition.

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Drs. Antonio Santamarina, Pedro Groppo, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez and Alberto Barceló.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election of the president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the suffrage to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Ricardo Caballero and Carlos A. Pita.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo, Alfredo L. Palacios and Americo Ghioldi.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Ing. Julio R. Noble and Dr. Luciano Molinas.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Favors constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exemption of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes, abolition of export taxes and the establishment of a tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Dr. José P. Tamborini, Dr. Carlos M. Noel, Dr. Enrique Mosca, Dr. Amadeo Sabattini and Obdulio F. Siri.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German; not favorable to present regime in Germany.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil . . .	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>) L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>)

ARGENTINA

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata	French.	Henri Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crisol	Independent, nationalist	Enrique P. Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
Critica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung .	German; favorable to present regime in Germany.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario	Independent.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Alfredo Cabanillas and Antonio Rico de Santiago (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening) .	Independent.	José Agustí (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pays Libre	Belgian weekly, in French.	M. Verbrughe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	P. A. Podesta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Ricardo Peralta Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sol	Independent. Owned by <i>Critica</i>	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	A. B. Dougall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Mario Bravo (<i>Dir.</i>)
País	National Democratic.	V. F. Nigritto (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cordoba)		
Pampero	Afternoon paper, founded 1939. Totalitarian sympathies.	Miguel Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cordoba)		
Principios	Catholic.	Ignacio Dutari (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cordoba)		
Voz del Interior	Radical.	Eduardo S. Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cordoba)		
Los Andes	Independent.	Jorge A. Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mendoza)		
Accion	Independent.	Francisco Scarabino (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Rosario)		
Capital	Independent.	Lago Mármol (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Rosario)		
La Gaceta	Independent.	A. García H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Tucumán)		

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,846,398 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

BRIG. GEN., ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE

Assumed office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

United Australia Party

Appointed April 26, 1939; reconstructed November 13, 1939

Prime Minister

ROBERT GORDON MENZIES (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of October 23, 1937 (six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: JOHN BLYTH HAYES
(United Australia Party)

Parties

United Australia Party 20

Labor 16

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of October 23, 1937 (three-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: GEORGE JOHN BELL (United Australia Party)

Parties

United Australia Party 29

Labor 29

United Country Party 16

Total 74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party, an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests, was brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Except on tariff matters, it has support from the United Country Party. Its policy favors "sane government" and is liberal rather than radical. The elimination of overlapping Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial arbitration system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It has carried through a policy of national insurance providing, on a contributory basis, for health, sickness,

widowhood, infirmity and old age pensions. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum on alteration of the constitution to permit Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, *e.g.*, it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. In defense as well as foreign policy, it stands for close coöperation with the Imperial Government. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Following the outbreak of war with Germany, Prime Minister Menzies created a War Cabinet under his direction as Minister for the Coördination of Defense. Its other members are: Brigadier G. A. Street (Minister for the Army), J. V. Fairbairn (Minister for Air), Sir Frederick Stewart (Minister for the Navy), Senator H. S. Foll (whose Department controls Defense Works). P. C. Spender (Treasurer) will be coöpted by the Defense Cabinet as necessary.

Leaders: R. G. Menzies (Prime Minister and Minister for the Coördination of Defense), R. G. Casey (Minister for Supply), Senator G. McLeay (Minister for Commerce), Brigadier Geoffrey A. Street (Minister for the Military), Sir Henry Gullett (Minister for External Affairs and Information), W. M. Hughes (Attorney General), J. A. Perkins (Minister for External Territories), E. J. Harrison (Postmaster General), J. N. Lawson (Minister of Trade and Customs), Sir Frederick Stewart (Minister of Health and Social Services), J. V. Fairbairn (Vice-President of Executive Council) and Senator H. S. Foll (Minister for the Interior).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods with a view to lowering of the costs of production in agriculture. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products.

Leaders: A. G. Cameron (Leader of Party), Sir E. C. G. Page (formerly Minister for Commerce), H. V. C. Thorby (formerly Minister for Civil Aviation and Works), John McEwen (formerly Minister for the Interior) and V. C. Thompson.

LABOR PARTY (FEDERAL GROUP): Until 1935, the Labor Party remained divided into two sharply defined and bitterly hostile groups, one supporting the Federal platform of the organization and the other favoring a more radical policy. The latter group, under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) comprised nine members, all representatives of industrial electorates. Under the Federal leadership of Mr. J. A. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry, the group advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism. Following conferences late in 1935, the Lang group submerged its identity and became a Left Wing element in the Federal Labor Party. While in office, Labor emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament.

ment and pacifist aims, *i.e.*, no conscription and no military service overseas. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement, and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it does not favor contributory national insurance, it seeks the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance, and a foreign policy of "isolationism." The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Leaders: John Curtin (Leader of the Party), F. M. Forde (Deputy Leader of Party, formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), N. J. O. Makin (President of Federal Executive of Party) and J. S. Collings (Leader in Senate).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	Harold Burston (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) E. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) A. E. Ladis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative; daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Natusch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) A. H. Chisholm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Morning Herald . . (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	W. E. Lingard (<i>Mgr.</i>) C. E. Slingo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. E. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Labor Daily. (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Industrial Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. T. Fitzgerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. W. Tonkin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) F. E. Baume (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Sun (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. A. McClure-Smith (<i>Ed.</i>) Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) E. A. Doyle (<i>Ed.</i>) David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. Sayers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. Mulchinock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. F. McKay (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>) Australian Workers Union (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Australian Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) F. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>) A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Century (Sydney) (weekly)	Official organ of N. S. W. (Lang) Labor Party; radical.	
Smith's Weekly. (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin (Melbourne) (bi-monthly)	Political and international affairs.	
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Investment Digest (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	David Hampton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political, economic and cultural.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATION		
Australian Associated Press	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Ch.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels

Area: 11,775 square miles

Population: 8,299,940 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born November 3, 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic, Socialist, Liberal and Non-Party)

Appointed January 5, 1940

Premier

HUBERT PIERLOT (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Elections of 1939 (for four years)

President: R. GILLON (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	62
Socialist	61
Liberal	25
Flemish Nationalist	12
Rexist	4
Communist	3
Total	167

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of April 2, 1939 (for four years)

President: FRANZ VAN CAUWELAERT (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	73
Socialist	64
Liberal	33
Flemish Nationalist	17
Communist	9
Rexist	4
Others	2

Total

202

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, limitation of armaments, collective security, Belgian neutrality and free trade; in *domestic policy*, socialization of essential means of production; social, economic and industrial democracy. Gradualist. Has intimate collaboration with trade-union movement and favors radical labor legislation. Program is embodied in so-called "Plan De Man."

Leaders: C. Huysmans (formerly President of the Chamber of Representatives, formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eugene Soudan (Minister of Education), Achille Delattre (formerly Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Piérard (Deputy), Arthur Wauters (Editor of *Peuple*, the Socialist Party organ), J. Merlot (formerly Minister of Interior and Public Health), M. Montagne (Minister of Public Works) and Auguste Balthazar (Minister of Labor).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the Party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There is a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French speaking districts and Brussels known as the Social Catholic Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches are represented in a newly constituted body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) have independent local organizations but also belong to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Social Catholic Party. Loyalty to the Church is almost the only cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization has in a measure been successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor group who are believing Catholics, are practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approves the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stands for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders: Hubert Pierlot (Premier), Charles d'Aspremont-Lynden (Minister of Agriculture), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), Paul Heymans (formerly Minister for Middle Classes, Economic Affairs and Agriculture), Joseph Pholien (formerly Minister of Justice), Albert de Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (President of Lower Chamber), Gustave Sap (Minister of Economic Affairs), Paul Delfosse (Minister of Communications), C. du Bus de Warnaffe (formerly Minister of Justice), Albert Edouard Janssen (formerly Minister of Finance), and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille Van Overbergh (Senator) and Henri Marck (formerly Minister for Transportation).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anti-clerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade and strong national defense.

Leaders: Paul-Emile Janson (Minister of Justice), Albert Devèze (formerly Minister of Interior), M. Van der Poorten (formerly Minister of Public Works), Marcel-Henri Jaspas (Minister of Public Health), A. Vanderpoorten (Minister of Interior), R. Gillon (President of Upper Chamber), Max Leo Gerard (formerly Minister of Finance), O. Dierckx (formerly Minister of Education) and Julius Hoste (formerly Minister of Education).

REXIST PARTY: For the first time the Rexists presented candidates in the May elections of 1936 and the election of 21 of the number to the Chamber was the outstanding feature of the 1936 parliamentary elections at which they polled 11.4% of the popular vote. Their success at that time was largely at the expense of the Catholic Party. The platform of the party has never been clearly defined, but Mr. Degrelle has violently attacked practically everyone who is or has been in power. In *foreign affairs* no definite policy has been advocated, but a marked friendliness toward Germany and contempt for the League of Nations have been shown. In *domestic affairs* the Rexists advocate constitutional

reform of the Government, reducing Parliament to a body of fifty and establishing alongside of it a corporative organization which to date has not been defined. Peace on the language question, peace on the school question, social justice to the workers, and protection to small tradespeople from the competition of chain and department stores are all points in the Rexist program. His enemies accuse Mr. Degrelle of wishing to establish a dictatorship, which he vigorously denies, but it is generally believed that the aim of the Rexist movement is the establishment of some sort of an authoritarian state. In the 1939 elections the Rexist lost 17 seats in the Chambre and 8 seats in the Senate.

Leader: Léon Degrelle.

FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish Party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of the country, unilingual régime in Flanders and the use of both Flemish and French in all Government departments and in the army.

Leaders: Staf Declercq, Romsée and B. H. J. Borginon (Deputies).

COMMUNIST PARTY: *Leaders:* J. V. Lahaut and X. Relecom (Deputies).

Non-Party members of the Cabinet are: Lt. Gen. Henri Denis (Minister of Defense) and Camille Gut (Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	M. Oedenkoven (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	Maurice Henriquet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Indépendance Belge	National concentration.	René Hilaire (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gazette	Liberal.	Jules Frickx (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moniteur Belge	Official gazette.	Belgian Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pays Réel	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	L. Delsinne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	Lucien Fuss (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vingtième Siècle	Catholic.	W. Ugeux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voix du Peuple	Organ of Communist Party.	P. Joye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lloyd Anversoï (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic.	René Mössly (<i>Dir.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist.	Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>) M. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gazette de Charleroi	Liberal.	René Dupriez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Rappel (Charleroi)	Catholic.	Jean Valschaerts (<i>Dir.</i>)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent)	Liberal.	Paul Henen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Jos. Demarteau (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels)	Wide circulation; Liberal.	Léon and Jean de Thier (<i>Dirs.</i>)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Liberal.	Désiré Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	Clovis Piérard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	Van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)

BELGIUM

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial and economic.	Félix De Bryn (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and August Melot (<i>Eds.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal; largest circulation of any Flemish paper.	Julius Hoste (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standaard	Flemish Catholic.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Christian Democratic; Catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	Alfred Somville (<i>Dir.</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Catholic; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal; large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Staat (Antwerp)	Flemish; nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vooruit (Ghent)	Socialist Party Organ.	Gustaaf van Hecke (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Belge . .	Semi-official.	Daniel Ryelandt (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Générale de la Presse Belge	Independent.	Jos. Demarteau (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère . .	Independent.	Theo Bogaerts (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,170,807 (1935 estimate)

Provisional President

GENERAL CARLOS QUINTANILLA

Assumed office on death of President Germán Busch
on August 23, 1939, with the backing of
the army and the Cabinet

Cabinet

Appointed August 26, 1939, reorganized January 9, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of March, 1938

Congress was dissolved by President Busch on April 24, 1939

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: ENRIQUE BALDIVIESO (Socialist)

Number of members 27

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: RENATO RIVERÍN (Socialist)

Number of members 103

Note: In the election of 1938, 103 Deputies and 18 Senators were elected according to the terms of the Constitution of 1880. Of these 114 belonged to the United Socialist Front, 2 were Independent Clericals from La Paz and 5 Independents from the interior of the country.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel Germán Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Col. Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Col. Toro.

The Senators and Deputies elected in March, 1938, met on May 13, 1938, as a single Constitutional Assembly and adopted a new Constitution. In a decree on April 24, 1939, President Busch suspended the Constitution, dissolved Congress and set up a political and financial dictatorship. He died on August 23, 1939, of a bullet wound said to be self inflicted and was succeeded by General Carlos Quintanilla.

The members of the Cabinet are: Alberto Ostria Gutiérrez (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Demetrio Ramos (Minister of Interior, Justice and Propaganda), Aniceto Solares (Minister of Education), Jorge Zarco Kramer (Minister of Finance), Gen. José Anze (Minister of Defense), Gen. Felipe Rivera (Minister of Mines and Petroleum), Jorge Saenz García (Minister

of Industry and Commerce), Gen. Julio De La Vega (Minister of Public Works), Carlos Hanhart (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Felix Veintenillas (Minister of Public Health) and Col. René Pareja (Minister of Labor and Social Development).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in Bolivia with their programs and leaders as they were constituted prior to the revolution of May, 1936, were as follows:

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (formerly Minister to Spain), Juan Maria Zalles (formerly Minister to Argentina), José Maria Gutierrez (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasco (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutierrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes, Alcides Arguedas and José Melchor Cuadros (formerly Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (formerly Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (formerly Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Pedro Zilveti Arce, Edmundo Vásquez and Waldo Belmonte Pol.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution, it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (formerly President), Rafael Taborga, Enrique Finot (Ambassador to Mexico) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed as the result of a split in the Nationalist Party in 1936 and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Socialist Republican Party in 1937, and backed by Legion of Former Soldiers of Bolivia. Advo-

cated in *foreign policy* economic reciprocal pacts with all neighboring nations, and in *domestic policy* a program of advanced social legislation and betterment of the masses.

Leaders: Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Vice-President), José Tamayo (formerly Mayor of La Paz), Fernando Campero Alvarez (formerly Minister of Finance), Gabriel Gosálvez (formerly Minister of Government), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Labor), Vicente Mendoza Lopez (formerly Minister of Finance) and Hugo Ernst Rivera (Mayor of La Paz).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle	Socialist.	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Crónica	Socialist.	Ulises Pelaez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Debate	Catholic; independent.	Walter Fernandez Calvimontes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Nación	Government organ.	Jorge Canedo Reyes (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Noche	Independent.	Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon	Conservative; independent.	Juan L. Gutierrez Granier (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Republica	Socialist Republican.	Gabriel Levy (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 41,560,147 (1936 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years

Cabinet

Reorganized November 10, 1938

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.
Number of members 41

LOWER CHAMBER (Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provides increased authority for the President, who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It creates a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increases the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office is extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which was not announced.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution all political parties were dissolved by decree of the President.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Francisco Campos (Minister of Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. João de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Fernando Costa (Minister of Agriculture), Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education) and Waldemar Falcão (Minister of Labor).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The Political affiliations are given as they were prior to the dissolution of all political parties.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bettencourt (<i>Dir.</i>) Costa Rego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Danton Jobim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old-established; independent; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Liberal Democratic; independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Jornal do Brasil S. A. (<i>Prop.</i>) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Nota (evening)	Democratic; opposition.	Leal de Sousa (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noticia	Independent.	Joaquim de Salles (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
A Patria	Radical; opposition.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>)
A Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Bahia	Democratic; pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Aloysio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
O Imparcial	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
A Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	Dario de A. Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Belo Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas	Pro-Government.	Luiz de Bessa and Milton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Belo Horizonte)		
O Estado (Ceará)	Official.	José Martins Rodrigues (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (Florianopolis)	Pro-Government.	Jairo Callado (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado (morning)	Independent; long established.	Altino Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Florianopolis)		
A Noticia (Joinville)	Independent.	Aurino Soares (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de Mato Grosso	Pro-Government; recently established.	Archimedes Pereira Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mato Grosso)		
Folha do Norte	Pro-Government; oldest paper in North Brazil.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Pará)		
Diario da Manhã	Organ of Social Democratic Party; publishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , evening edition.	Pedro de Souza (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diario de Pernambuco	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Annibal Fernandes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Folha da Manha	Semi-official	Artur de Moura (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal do Commercio	Independent; conservative.	Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		
Correio do Povo	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)		

BRAZIL

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Noticias (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>) Giusfredo Santini (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	Abner Mourão (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German and Portuguese.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Troppmair (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Oswaldo Chateaubriand and Oswaldo Aranha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; long established.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Opposition; long established and influential paper with largest circulation in Brazil.	Leo Vaz (<i>Dir.</i>) Plinio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil; in Italian.	Vicente Santalucia (<i>Dir.</i>) Augusto Goeta (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Independent; large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal de Manhã (São Paulo)	Semi-official; recently established.	José Carlos Pereira de Souza (<i>Dir.</i>) Osmar Pimentel (<i>Ed.</i>)
A União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial; socialistic.	Brasil Gerson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	Plinio Salgado (<i>Dir.</i>)
Seculo XX (weekly)	Fascist.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Brasileira	Independent.	Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernandes (<i>Prop.</i>)
União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i> .

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,825 square miles

Population: 6,300,000 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born January 30, 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed November 23, 1935; reorganized November 14, 1938
and October 23, 1939

Premier

GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

President: STOITCHO MUSCHANOV

*Dissolved October 24, 1939, new elections called for December 24, 1939, and
January 14, 21 and 28, 1940*

Number of members 160

Note: At the election on December 24, 1939, for 27 seats, 23 were won by the Government, 4 by opposition candidates. At the election of the second group on January 14, 1940, for 41 seats, 35 were won by the Government.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov Cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on November 23, 1935, and reorganized several times since, are: George Kiosseivanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Nedev (Minister of Interior), General Daskalov (Minister of War), M. Bojilov (Minister of Finance), Prof. Zagorov (Minister of Commerce), M. Gabrovski (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), M. Bagrianov (Minister of Agriculture), M. Vassilev (Minister of Public Works), Prof. Filov (Minister of Education) and M. Mitakov (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is composed of independents.

Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov

(formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Moshanov (formerly President of Parliament).

TZANKOV PARTY: Advocated parliamentary reform.

Leader: Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	C. D. Barzitzov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supports Tzankov Movement.	I. Mechkarov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vchera i Dnes	Independent but has connection with officials; well informed.	D. Boshkov (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Gruev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecher	Independent but has connection with officials; well informed.	D. Boskov (<i>Dir.</i>) F. Pantchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)

BULGARIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Parole Bulgare	Semi-official government paper; in French.	V. Protitch
(weekly)		
Narodna Otbrana (weekly) .	Organ of military circles.	D. Bratanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly) . . .	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly) .	Political, Social and literary.	Prof. Arnaoudov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zlatorog (monthly)	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	J. Mechkarov (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	G. Kerekov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	G. Séraphimov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Tachaver (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

BURMA

Winter Capital: Rangoon

Summer Capital: Maymyo

Area: 261,610 square miles (including 10 Shan States)

Population: 14,667,146 (1931 census)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS COCHRANE

Assumed office on May 8, 1936

The former Indian Province of Burma was separated from India with effect from April 1, 1937. The new constitution of Burma was laid down in the Government of Burma Act, 1935. This act confers a very large degree of responsible self-government upon Burma. The Act set up a Council of Ministers to advise the Governor over the greater part of the field of government. The Ministers are responsible to a Legislature consisting of a wholly elected House of Representatives of 132 members and a Senate of 36 members. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the House of Representatives on the proportional representation system, by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 are nominated by the Governor. A few subjects of administration — defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the affairs of certain special areas, and the control of monetary policy, currency and coinage — are reserved to the Governor acting in his discretion, and he is further instructed by the Act to exercise his individual judgment as to whether or not he should accept his Ministers' advice in the field of responsible government when it touches upon certain special responsibilities which he is charged to observe, e.g. the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

The Governor is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Burma in the United Kingdom Cabinet and through him to the British Parliament.

POLITICS

There are no caste distinctions in Burma. There are different races and special interests such as commerce and labor, the existence of which is recognized by the allocation to them of 41 of the 132 seats in the House of Representatives, but these divisions have not appreciably affected the formation of parties in the present Legislature. The existing Ministry, headed by the Honorable U. Pu (Premier and Minister of Commerce and Industry), is a Coalition.

THE ENGLISH PRINTED PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Gazette	Conservative, English.	J. M. Mac Kinnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times	Conservative, English.	M. Williams (<i>Prop.</i>)
		E. W. R. Stone (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Burma	Burma Nationalist.	U. Tin Maung (<i>Ed.</i>)
(tri-weekly)		

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,694,863 square miles

Population: 11,209,000 (1938 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936
on abdication of Edward VIII

Governor-General

BARON TWEEDSMUIR OF ELSFIELD

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council

Speaker: WALTER EDWARD FOSTER
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	51
Liberal	33
Vacancies	12
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Elected October 14, 1935, and in subsequent by-elections**

Speaker: PIERRE CASGRAIN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	176†
Conservative	39
Social Credit	15
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation	7
Independent	2
United Farmers of Ontario	1
United Reform	1
Vacancies	4

Total 245

† Includes 5 Independent Liberals and 2 Liberal Progressives.

* In the 1935 election the Liberals polled 47% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 30%, the C.C.F. 9%, the Reconstruction Party 9%, the Social Credit Party 4%.

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. There are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Canadian Constitution. While

each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends basically upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and particularly in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In a sense the two major parties have reversed themselves the last year or so. The Liberals, whatever their name, have governed conservatively since 1935, while the Conservative Leader, Dr. Manion, is advocating measures similar to the American New Deal.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. Rather it favors the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy was formerly one of opposition to growing state intervention in the economic life of the country, and the increased powers of the executive which usually accompany such intervention. Since its resumption of power in 1935, however, the continuing effects of the depression have forced it to adopt unemployment relief, price guarantees to the farmers, etc. The party has also reversed itself on another traditional principle. Formerly the defender of Provincial rights, it is now urging greater Federal power as a result of the extreme claims to independence by some of the Provincial Prime Ministers.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Deputy Minister and Minister of Finance), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice, Attorney-General and Acting Secretary of State), Norman McL. Rogers (Minister of National Defense), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture), Thomas A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Clarence D. Howe (Minister of Transport), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works), C. G. Power (Postmaster-General), W. D. Euler (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Ian Mackenzie (Minister of Pensions and National Health), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of National Revenue), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Fisheries) and Norman McLarty (Minister of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it also believes in tariffs as a bargaining weapon

to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to consider increased state intervention in national economic life necessary because of the absence of free competition, in order to ensure the operation of industries in the public interest. Thus it enacted measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. It advocated such measures as unemployment and social insurance and the enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and the abolition of child labor.

Leaders: Dr. R. J. Manion (Leader in House of Commons), Arthur Meighen (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in Senate) and H. H. Stevens (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932; long-term program adopted at first annual national convention at Regina in 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance; maintenance of Canadian neutrality if United Kingdom is a belligerent in "imperialist" wars; reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

Leaders: M. J. Coldwell (National Chairman) and J. S. Woodsworth (Leader in the House of Commons).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: A new party, established in 1935, and limited for the most part to the Province of Alberta, where it is the majority party. Its 16 members in the House of Commons at Ottawa come entirely from this province. Its political program is simple and forthright: all ills, local as well as national, can be solved through social credit.

Leaders: William Aberhart (Prime Minister of Alberta) and John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY: Organized in 1939 by W. D. Herridge, formerly Canadian Minister to Washington. It incorporates many of the tenets of the American New Deal, which Mr. Herridge observed first-hand during his Washington sojourn, as well as the monetary principles of the Social Credit Party to which it is closely allied. Thus far the party has not defined its platform with any definiteness, but advocates resolving economic problems through political action and by new men with fresh points of view. It has no parliamentary representation.

Leader: W. D. Herridge.

PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>(m. morning; e. evening)</i> <i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<i>ALBERTA</i>			
Albertan (m.) (Calgary)	13,922	Independent.	Albertan Publishers Ltd. (Pub.) Gordon Bell (Pres.) A. C. Ballentine (Ed.)

* Figures are for average net paid daily circulation for 6 mos. ending Sept. 30, 1939 (Audit Bureau of Circulations or publishers' sworn statements).

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

Name of Paper *Circulation*
Herald (e.) 28,548
(Calgary)

Bulletin (e.) (Edmonton) 14,185
Journal (e.) 31,320
(Edmonton)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

News Herald (m.) . . 20,903
(Vancouver)

Province (e.) 83,044
(Vancouver)

Sun (e.) (Vancouver) . 67,823

Colonist (m.) 12,418
(Victoria)

Times (e.) (Victoria) . 12,071

MANITOBA

Free Press (m. and e.) . 61,907
(Winnipeg)

Tribune (e.) 38,152
(Winnipeg)

NEW BRUNSWICK

Gleaner (e.) 6,750
(Fredericton)

Telegraph-Journal (m.) }
Times-Globe (e.) } 35,275
(Saint John)

NOVA SCOTIA

Chronicle (m.) }
Daily Star (e.) } 27,979
(Halifax)

Herald (m.) }
Mail (e.) } 57,846
(Halifax)

Post-Record (e.) . . 13,887
(Sydney)

ONTARIO

Expositor (e.) 12,046
(Brantford)

Spectator (e.) 56,220
(Hamilton)

Whig-Standard (e.) . 10,615
(Kingston)

Record (e.) 13,282
(Kitchener)

Free Press (m. and e.) . 50,910
(London)

Citizen (m. and e.) . 33,475
(Ottawa)

Political Affiliation
Independent.

Independent.
Independent.

Independent.

Independent.

Independent Liberal.

Conservative.

Liberal.

Independent-Liberal.

Independent.

Independent.

Independent.
Independent.

Liberal.
Liberal.

Independent Conservative.

Independent Conservative.

Independent.

Independent.

Independent.

Independent.

Independent.

Independent Conservative.

Independent.

Proprietor, Editor, etc.

South-Western Publishers
Ltd. (Pub.)
Leigh Spencer (Mg. Dir.)
Chas. E. Campbell (Pub.)
Northwestern Publishers
Ltd. (Pub.)
John M. Imrie (Mg. Dir.)

News-Herald Publishing Co.
(Prop.)
J. N. Kelly (Ed.)
Vancouver Daily Province
Ltd. (Pub.)
M. E. Nichols (Mg. Dir.)
Sun Publishing Co. Ltd.
(Pub.)
Roy W. Brown
Colonist Print'g & Pub. Co.
Ltd. (Pub.)
Charles Swayne (Ed.)
Times Print'g & Pub. Co.
Ltd. (Pub.)
K. C. Drury (Ed.)

Winnipeg Free Press Co.
Ltd.
John W. Daffoe (Pres. and
Mg. Dir.)
Tribune Newspaper Co.
Ltd. (Pub.)
W. McCurdy (Mg. Dir.)

The Gleaner Ltd. (Pub.)
J. A. Crockett (Ed.)
New Brunswick Pub. Co.
Ltd. (Pub.)
F. X. Jennings (Ed.)

Chronicle Co. Ltd. (Pub.)
J. R. Macleod (Gen. Mgr.)

Halifax Herald Ltd. (Pub.)
R. J. Rankin (Mg. Ed.)
Halifax Herald Ltd. (Pub.)
E. E. Kelley (Ed.)
Post Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.)
H. P. Duchemin (Mg. Ed.)

Preston & Sons Ltd. (Pub.)

Hamilton Spectator Ltd.
(Pub.)
F. I. Ker (Mg. Dir.)
Kingston Whig-Standard
Co. Ltd. (Pub.)
W. Rupert Davies (Ed.)
News Record Ltd. (Pub.)
Hon. W. D. Euler (Pres.)
London Free Press Ptg. Co.
Ltd. (Pub.)
A. R. Ford (Ed.)
Citizen Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.)
H. S. Southam (Mg. Dir.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	33,869	Independent Conservative.	Journal Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Droit (<i>e.</i>) . . .	19,801	Independent.	Syndicat d'Œuvres Sociales Ltée (<i>Pub.</i>) C. Gautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner	8,476	Independent.	Peterboro Examiner Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. L. Garner (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . .	11,481	Independent.	St. Catharines Standard Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times-Journal (<i>e.</i>) .	8,365	Independent.	Times-Journal Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) T. Keith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Beacon-Herald (<i>e.</i>) .	7,983	Independent.	Beacon-Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) C. D. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe and Mail (<i>m.</i>)	162,116	Independent.	C. George McCullagh (<i>Pub.</i>) A. A. McIntosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>)	219,592	Independent.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Pres.</i>) H. C. Hindmarsh (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . .	141,199	Independent.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) C. O. Knowles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>)	45,400	Independent.	Star Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh A. Graybiel (<i>Pres.</i>) W. L. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian (<i>m.</i>) . . .	6,011	Independent Conservative.	Island Guardian Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. R. Burnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Patriot (<i>e.</i>)	4,007	Liberal.	Patriot Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Reuben MacDonald (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

QUEBEC

Gazette (<i>m.</i>) . . .	33,745	Independent Conservative.	John Basset (<i>Pres.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	23,345	Independent.	Herald Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) C. L. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Presse (<i>e.</i>) . . .	140,570	Independent.	P. R. Du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Eugene Lamarche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>)	119,346	Independent.	J. W. McConnell (<i>Prop.</i>) S. Morgan Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action Catholique (<i>e.</i>)	51,810	Independent.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>) Emile Castonguay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Soleil (<i>e.</i>) L'Evenement-Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Quebec) }	71,055	Liberal.	Henri Gagnon (<i>Pres. and Mg. Dir.</i>) A. F. Mercier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste (<i>e.</i>) .	10,149	Independent.	Emile Jean (<i>Pub.</i>)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (<i>e.</i>) . .	28,595	Independent.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) D. B. MacRae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (<i>e.</i>) . .	18,907	Independent-Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press	Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspaper publishers. Exchange arrangements with Associated Press; also derives news direct from Reuters and Havas.	H. P. Duchemin (<i>Pres.</i>)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) . . . (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	W. A. Mackintosh (Ed.)
Canadian Home Journal (m.)	Articles and short stories.	William Dawson (Mg. Ed.)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (Ed.)
Canadian Business (m.) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (Ed.)
Canadian Defence Quarterly . (q.) (Ottawa)	Service journal; defence questions; international affairs.	Lt.-Col. K. Stuart (Ed.)
Canadian Forum (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Eleanor Godfrey (Ed.)
Canadian Historical Review . (q.) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (Prop.) George W. Brown (Ed.)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (Mg. Ed.)
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer (m.) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	United Grain Growers Ltd. (Prop.) W. W. Emerson (Mg. Dir.) H. L. Stewart (Ed.)
Dalhousie Review (q.) . . . (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	
Family Herald Weekly Star (w.)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. (Pub.)
Financial Post (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	J. B. MacLean (Prop.) Floyd Chalmers (Ed.)
Financial Times (w.) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (Prop.) J. W. Tyson (Ed.)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (w.) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	The Sifton Family (Prop.) John W. Daffoe (Ed.)
Interdependence (q.) (Ottawa)	International Affairs.	League of Nations Society in Canada (Prop.) R. B. Inch (Ed.)
Industrial Canada (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	W. A. Craick (Ed.)
L'Actualité Economique (m.) (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	H. Laureys (Dir.)
Labour Gazette (m.) (Ottawa)	Labour.	Department of Labour (Pub.)
Le Canada Français (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (Prop.) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (Dir.)
Le Journal (w.) (Toronto)	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvey (Ed.)
Monetary Times (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	D. G. MacLean (Ed.)
MacLean's Magazine (bi-m.) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. (Prop.) H. Napier Moore (Ed.)
National Home Monthly (m.)	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell (Ed.)
Queen's Quarterly (q.) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary, and economic.	Queen's University (Prop.) W. A. Neville (Ed.)
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (q.) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc (Ed.)
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne (q.) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique (Prop.) Edouard Montpetit (Ed.)
Saturday Night (w.) (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Consolidated Press (Prop.) B. K. Sandwell (Ed.)
University of Toronto Quarterly (q.)	Political, literary, and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (Ed.)
University of Toronto Law Journal (annual)	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy (Ed.)
Western Producer (w.) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron (Ed.)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 285,133 square miles

Population: 4,643,864 (1939 estimate)

President

PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA (Radical)

Elected October 25, 1938; assumed office December 24, 1938
for six-year term

Cabinet

Popular Front; Left Coalition of
Radical, Socialist and Democratic Parties

Appointed December 24, 1938; reorganized December 26, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of June 21, 1938 (Renewed by halves
every four years)*

President: MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TO-
CORNAL (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	12
Liberal	12
Radical	10
Socialist	4
Democrat	2
Democratic (National)	2
Communist	1
Democratic Independent	1
Social Republican	1
—	—
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March 7, 1937 (Four-year term)

President: GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI
(Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	34
Liberal	34
Radical	30
Socialist	17
Democrat	11
Democratic (National)	7
National Socialist (Nacista)	3
Agrarian	3
Republican Action	2
Union Socialist	1
Independent	4

Total 146

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and a complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to ten and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held on March 7, 1937, to select a new lower chamber and to renew one-half of the Senate membership.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist,

Radical Socialist, Democratic and Communist parties. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected. His opponent, the Liberal Gustavo Ross, was supported by the Right Wing Coalition consisting of the Conservatives, Liberals, Doctrinaire Radicals, Democrats and Agrarians.

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has virtually disappeared and since the resignation of three Radicals from the Cabinet early in 1937 this Party has been united.

Leaders: Gabriel González Videla (President of Party and Deputy), Pedro Aguirre Cerda (President of the Republic), Guillermo Labarca (Minister of Interior), Pedro Alfonso (Minister of Finance), Abraham Ortega (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alfredo Duhalde (Minister of Defense), Rudecindo Ortega (Minister of Education), Arturo Olavarria (Minister of Agriculture), Alberto Cabero (Minister to the United States), Juan Antonio Rios, Hector Arancibia Laso, Cristóbal Saenz (Senator), Luis Alamos Barros, Rodolfo Michels (Senator), Raul Brañas and Raul Morales Beltramí (Deputy).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September, 1931. It has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group. Its strength has considerably waned and it lost all but one of its seats in the last congressional election.

Leaders: Juan B. Rosetti (Deputy and President of the Party) and Miguel Angel Rivera.

SOCIALIST PARTY: The party has not clearly defined its aims but advocates the measures to be found in the platform of most socialist parties, such as wide Government ownership, minimum wages, old age pensions, etc. It is moderate in the sense of pursuing its aims through peaceful political means. The party added substantially to its parliamentary representation in the last election.

Leaders: Marmaduke Grove (Senator, President of the Party), Miguel Etchebarne (Minister of Health), Carlos Martínez (Minister of Lands), Oscar Schnake (Senator), Hugo Grove (Senator), Carlos Muller and Oscar Cifuentes (Deputies), Luis Zúñiga and Arturo Bianchi (Minister of Trade).

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is now almost 20 years old; it is a member of the Popular Front. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties but is complicated by the division in its ranks between the adherents of Trotsky and Stalin.

Leaders: Elias Lefferte (Senator), Carlos Contreras Labarca (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

DEMOCRAT PARTY AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democrat party several years ago divided into two groups; the Democrat and the Democratic, the latter of which joined the Popular Front coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Cerda in the 1938 elections.

Leaders: Fidel Estay (Senator and President of the Party), Aquiles Concha (Senator and former Party President), Armando Gutierrez (Vice President

of Party), Raul Puga (Minister of Justice), Antonio Poupin (Minister of Labor) and Alejandro Serani (former Cabinet Minister).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church and of the old landowning classes. Its economic program is based on individualism. It supported Gustavo Ross in the 1938 Presidential election, and is now in opposition to the Aguirre Cerda administration. Following the election a group of younger Christian (Catholic) Social Action elements known as the Conservative Falange led by Manuel Garretón Walker and Bernardo Leighton seceded. The group now tends toward rejoining the Conservatives.

Leaders: Horacio Walker (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Rafael Luis Gumucio, Alejo Lira Infante (Senator and Vice President of the Party) and Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (President of the Senate).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its most prominent member, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

Leaders: Pedro Opazo Letelier (President of Party and Senator), Gustavo Ross (Presidential Candidate in 1938), Alvaro Santa Maria (Senator), Carlos Acharan Arce (Deputy and Vice President of the Party), Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Ladislao Errazuriz, José Maza (former President of the Senate), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida (formerly Minister of Public Education and Justice), Matías Silva (formerly Minister of Interior), José Rios Arias (Senator and former Party President) and Ernesto Barros Jarpa (former Minister of Foreign Affairs).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the Chamber of Deputies are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart, 3; National Socialist (Nacista) formerly led by Deputy Jorge González Von Marées who was sentenced to prison in 1938 for his part in the Nacist uprising against the government, 3; Republican Action, formed of the old Union Republicana and Acción Nacional, 2; and Independents, 4.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Frente Popular	Communist Party organ.	Jorge Jiles Jizarro (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Anibal Jara (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (evening) . . .	Independent; moderate.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Conservative; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>)
(Santiago and Valparaiso)		Clemente Diaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition) and J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaiso edition)
La Nacion	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Horacio Hevia (<i>Pres.</i>)
La Opinion	Radical views.	Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Sol	Leftist.	Carlo Pinto Duran (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo	Organ of Nacista Party.	Diego Lira Vergara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Últimas Noticias (evening)	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Ibañista.	Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Radical; satirical.	Ismael Edwards Matte (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; independent.	Jorge Delano (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Antofagasta)		Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Chillán)		
La Patria	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Concepción City)		
El Sur	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Concepción City)		A. Varela (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tarapaúa	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Iquique)		
La Estrella	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Valparaiso)		J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Unión	Liberal.	H. Muñoz Montt (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Valparaiso)		Fernando Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Valparaiso) (weekly)		Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking *

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 457,835,475 (1936 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA†

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Elected 1931; reëlected 1933 and 1935

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, and the National Military Affairs Commission.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (President), Dr. H. H. Kung (Vice-President) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Chow Chung-yueh); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'in); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); National Economy (Minister, Dr. Wang Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Chang Chia-ngau); Education (Minister, Ch'en Li-fu); and by three subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs and Famine Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (President).

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (President). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Hsieh Kuan-sheng), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

* Nanking was occupied by Japanese troops in December, 1937 and the Government was moved to Chungking.

† The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (President).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (President).

Shortly following the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, a Supreme National Defense Council was created as the highest political organ during the period of emergency. Its functions are the direction of all political and military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been chairman of the Council since its inception. The heads of all party, political and military organs are ex-officio members of the Council sitting together with other members who are nominated by the chairman and approved by the Council. It takes over all peacetime functions of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, plus such additional functions as are necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity and to repel Japanese aggression; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; has carried on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Leader), Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Yen Hsi-shan and Chü Cheng. See also personnel of National Government.

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party was formerly officially suppressed, but it has now been accorded a coöperative arrangement with the Kuomintang for the purpose of resisting Japanese aggression. It is affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes an economic and social program to better the livelihood of the people.

Leaders: Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces).

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese **NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**, which had ruled the territory prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and was liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 and exchange and trade control laws enacted in 1937 excluding Japan from their scope are regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, Pan-Asiatic solidarity, and economic and spiritual ("one virtue, one mind") integration with

Japan. By unilateral action in 1937, Manchukuo declared extraterritoriality ended. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary and El Salvador.

The Japanese have also established puppet governments in occupied Chinese territory at Peiping, Nanking, Canton, Hankow and in Inner Mongolia.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Forum (Chungking) (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Kuo Pin-chia (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Times (Chungking)	Independent.	Tsui Wei-wu (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Current events (monthly) (Chungking)	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	Chen Teng-kao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Hua Jih Pao (Chungking)	Communist.	Pan Tse-nien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Tang Jih Pao (Chungking)	Army paper; in Chinese.	Ho Lien-kuei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Chungking)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British; in English.	H. J. Archibald (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wuhan Pao (Hankow)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Chuang Sze-ch'uan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Northern (Harbin)	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	Taro Nakamura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin)	Japanese.	Kengo Sakaye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Shimbun (Harbin)	Japanese.	Atsuhito Okawara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	Kokichi Furuzawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pinkiang Daily News (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	Chao Chu-hung (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	E. S. Kaufman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News (Hsinking)	Japanese; in English.	N. Nakano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manshu Shimbun (Hsinking)	Japanese.	H. Wada (<i>Ed.</i>)
T'ai Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Manchukuo organ.	Chao Chung-chen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Soichi Iwata (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong)	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong)	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Hong Kong)	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Central Daily News (Kunming)	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Chin Jih Ping Lun (Kunming) (weekly)	Independent.	Chien Tuan-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Kunming)	Roman Catholic.	Lo Lung-chi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central Daily News (Kweiyang)	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun (Mukden)	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hsin Shih Pao (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>) Chang Tsu-chi (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Manshu Nichi Nichi . . .	Japanese.	T. Komeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao . . . (Mukden)	Japanese; in Chinese.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ch'en Pao	Press section of Japanese Army.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		Chung Wei-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Pei Ch'ing Pao (Peiping)	Privately financed.	Wang Yi-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping)	French.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking Chronicle (Peiping)	Japanese control.	G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Pao (Peiping)	Privately financed.	Kuan Yi-hsien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tung Ya Hsin Pao (Peiping)	Organ of Japanese Army; in Japanese.	Teh Kuang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Chih Hsu (Peiping)	Privately financed.	Ch'en Chen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping)	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Lin Keng-yu (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Critic	Chinese; independent; in English.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		J. E. Baker (<i>Ch.</i>)
China Press (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in English.	K. T. Woo (<i>Act. Mg. Ed.</i>)
China Weekly Review . . . (Shanghai)	American; pro-Chinese; in English.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Hua Jih Pao (Shanghai)	Wang Ching-wei Organ.	Yen Chia-ting (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chung Mei Jih Pao (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	H. M. Stuckgold (<i>Pres.</i>)
Evening Echo	British; pro-Wang Ching-wei; in English.	L. L. F. Fearon (<i>Pub.</i>)
Far Eastern Review (Shanghai) (monthly)	American registered; pro-Japanese; in English.	C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hwai Mei Chen Pao (Shanghai)	Sino-American owned; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	Harold Mills (<i>Pub.</i>)
Journal de Shanghai	French.	Shih Tsao-tai (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News . . (Shanghai)	British; in English.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oriental Affairs	British; in English.	R. T. Peyton-Griffin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Ostasiatischer Lloyd	German; in German.	Dr. Horst Ley (<i>Ed.</i>)
People's Tribune	Wang Ching-wei organ.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (semi-monthly)		
Revue Nationale Chinoise . . (Shanghai) (monthly)	French; in French.	J. E. Lemiére (<i>Ed.</i>)
Russian Daily News	White Russian; in Russian.	V. A. Chilikin (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American; in English.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Mainichi Shimibun	Japanese; in Japanese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nippo Sha	Japanese; in Japanese.	S. Fukamachi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times	British; pro-Japanese; in English.	K. Goto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria	Russian; in Russian.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Japanese; in Chinese.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	N. F. Allman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		S. Ueno (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Ta Mei Wan Pao	American; in Chinese.	John C. Ferguson (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Shanghai)		Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ta Ying Yeh Pao	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		Stanley E. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voice of New China (Shanghai) (fortnightly)	Successor of <i>China Outlook</i> ; pro-Japanese; in Chinese and English.	J. A. E. Sanders-Bates (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sian Jih Pao	Kuomintang.	L. K. Kentwell (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Sian)		Kuomintang (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrichten (Tientsin)	German.	A. F. Wetzel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	T. Morigawa (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin)	Russian.	G. A. Diakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily Mail (Tientsin)	Japanese interest; in English.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin)	American.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times (Tientsin)	British.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resurrection of Asia	Japanese; anti-Communist.	M. Yuriev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yung Pao	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Li Chih-t'ang (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	Chang Wei-chow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao)	Independent; British owned.	K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency (Chungking)	Kuomintang; official.	T. T. Hsiao (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Agence Havas (Shanghai)	French.	Pierre Dufour (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Associated Press (Shanghai)	American.	M. J. Harris (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Domei Tsushin-Sha (Shanghai)	Japanese.	S. Matsumoto (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	German.	F. H. Glimpf (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Manchukuo News Service (Hsinking)	Japanese.	H. Morita (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters (Shanghai)	British.	K. Selby-Walker (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean (Shanghai)	German.	H. Melchers (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass (Shanghai)	Russian.	V. N. Rogoff (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press (Shanghai)	American.	J. R. Morris (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population: 8,721,752 (1938 census)

President

DR. EDUARDO SANTOS (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1938; assumed office August 7, 1938
for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Organized August, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1939 (for four years)

President: Changes every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	37
Conservative	19
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of March, 1939 (for two years)

President: Changes every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	77
Conservative	41
Total	118

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Eduardo Santos (President of the Republic), Alfonso López (formerly President of the Republic), Gabriel Turbay (formerly Chairman of Liberal Directorate, Ambassador to the United States), and following members of National Liberal Directorate: Lucas Caballero (Chairman), Jorge Eliécer Gaitan, Mario Frigorri Díez, Nicolas Llinas Vega, Pedro Alonso Jaimes, Francisco Elcedio Ramirez and José de Jesus Camacho.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Loreano Gómez, Gen. Pedro J. Berrío, Maestro Guillermo Valencia and following Members of National Conservative Directorate: Primitivo Crespo, Guillermo Salamanca and Dario Botero Isaza.

The members of the Cabinet are: Alfonso Araujo (Minister of Government),

Luis López de Mesa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Minister of Finance), José Castro Martínez (Minister of War), Jorge Gartner (Minister of National Economy), José Joaquín Caicedo Castilla (Minister of Labor), Alfredo Cadena DaCosta (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs) and Abel Cruz Santos (Minister of Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Liberal (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Alberto Lleras Camargo (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon (morning) . . .	Non-partisan.	Enrique Restrepo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (morning) . . .	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Tiempo (morning) . . .	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Roberto García Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo (Barranquilla) (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Prensa (Barranquilla) (morning) . . .	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Deber (Bucaramanga) (morning) . . .	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia (Bucaramanga) (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Julio Z. Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo del Cauca (Cali) . . .	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pacífico (Cali) (morning) . . .	Conservative.	Primitivo Crespo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Relator (Cali) (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de la Costa (Cartagena) . . .	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comentarios (Cucúta) . . .	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Patria (Manizales) . . .	Conservative.	L. C. Zapata (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Colombiano (Medellín) (morning) . . .	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Defensa (Medellín) (evening) . . .	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario (Medellín) . . .	Independent.	Emilio Jaramillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo de Antioquia (Medellín) (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Defensa (Santa Marta) (morning) . . .	Liberal.	J. Ignacio Díaz G. (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Estado (Santa Marta) (morning) . . .	Liberal.	José B. Vives (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Voz del Magdalena (Santa Marta) . . .	Conservative.	José A. Iguarán C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Voz Católica (Cali) (weekly) . . .	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bogedon (Cartagena) (weekly) . . .	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José

Area: 23,000 square miles

Population: 623,414 (1938 estimate)

President

LEÓN CORTÉS CASTRO (Republican Nacional)

Elected February 9, 1936; assumed office May 8, 1936
for four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional

Appointed May 8, 1936

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1938 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: RAFAEL A. CALDERON GUARDIA (Republican Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican Nacional)	33
Opposition	11
Total	44

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Catholic.	Guillermo Angulo Marín (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista de Agricultura	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent.	Jaime Carranza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Rafael Soley (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Raza	Independent	Maximiliano von Lowenthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Independent.	José María Finaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo (Puntarenas)	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly)	Catholic.	Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly)	Independent.	Jorgé R. Carazo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
El Repertorio Americano	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,227,587 (1938 estimate)

President

FEDERICO LAREDO BRU

Took oath of office December 24, 1936, following impeachment of Dr. Miguel M. Gómez

Cabinet

Appointed December 24, 1936
Reorganized several times since

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

Election of January, 1936

President: SANTIAGO VERDEJA NEYRA
(Conjunto Nacional Democrático)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	23
Opposition	13
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Election of March, 1938; four year term, renewed by half every two years

Speaker: MARCELINO GARRIGA (Partido Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	132
Opposition	30
Total	162

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government in Cuba was restored with the inauguration of President Gómez on May 20, 1936, after two years and nine months of provisional governments following the overthrow of Machado (August 12, 1933). Elections were held in January, 1936, for President and Vice President, members of Congress, Provincial Governors, Municipal Mayors and the provincial and municipal councils. The elections for President and Vice President and many of the members of Congress were between a coalition of three parties on the one hand, and the Conjunto Nacional Democrático on the other, whose presidential candidate was former President Mario García Menocal. Both the coalition and the Conjunto Nacional Democrático platforms espoused liberal democratic principles and both promised to work for social and land reforms, the development of industry along nationalistic lines and a liberal policy toward labor. President Gómez was elected but was impeached by Parliament in December, 1936.

The Republic is governed under the Constitutional Law (1935) enacted by the Provisional Government, but elections to a Constituent Assembly were held on November 15, 1939. The Assembly, composed of 76 delegates, will draft a new constitution.

Presidential elections are scheduled for 1940. Col. Fulgencio Batista, former chief of the Army, has been nominated by the National Democrats, Nationalists, Liberals, Communists and Realists. These parties, forming

the Socialist Democratic Coalition, will support Col. Batista for President.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: Dr. Miguel Angel Campa (Secretary of State), Dr. Augusto Saladrigas (Secretary of Justice), Dr. Joaquín Ochotorena (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Antonio de la Riva (Secretary of Public Works), Engineer Amadeo López Castro (Secretary of Agriculture), Dr. Oscar Bonachea (Secretary of Commerce), Dr. Juan Miguel Portuondo (Secretary of Labor), Dr. Cleto Guzmán (Secretary of Education), Dr. Juan Moya Flamand (Secretary of Public Health), Sr. Francisco Gómez Rodríguez (Secretary of Communications), Dr. Domingo F. Ramos (Secretary of National Defense) and Dr. Enrique Alonso Pujol (Secretary of the Presidency).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Alerta	Independent.	Ricardo Villares (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Avance	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Reboul (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Supported Conjunto Nacional Democrático Party.	Tomás Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	René Carbonell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent, nationalistic.	Pedro Cue Abren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Mercantil	Independent.	Juan Borotau (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Independent, largest circulation.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria	Auténtico.	Rubén León (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pueblo	Leftist Opposition.	Dr. L. Fran Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Camagueyano	Independent.	R. Rodríguez Blanco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Adelante	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Diario de Cuba	Independent.	E. Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (bi-monthly)	English-language mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
Times of Cuba, P A R — . .	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pan American Review (monthly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	Luis S. Varona (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital in 1938: Praha (Prague)

Area in 1938: 54,244 square miles

Population in 1938: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

Czechoslovakia was partitioned as a result of the Munich Conference of September 29, 1938, and of Polish demands on October 1, 1938, and of Hungarian demands on November 2, 1938. Czechoslovakia lost to Germany 11,071 square miles of territory and a population of 3,653,292; to Poland, 419 square miles and a population of 241,698; and to Hungary, 4,566 square miles and a population of 1,027,450 — a total loss of 16,056 square miles of territory and a population of 4,922,440.

The name of the country was changed to Czecho-Slovakia and three autonomous governments were set up: (a) Bohemia and Moravia (capital, Prague), (b) Slovakia (capital, Lemberg), and, (c) Carpatho-Ukraine (capital, Hust).

On March 14, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and on March 16, Chancellor Hitler declared by proclamation that Czecho-Slovakia had ceased to exist and set up the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with a Reich Protector as chief ruler of the country. He undertook to "protect" Slovakia and signed a treaty at Vienna on March 18, 1939 with Dr. Josef Tiso, former Premier of the autonomous Slovak Government; German troops subsequently entered Slovakia. Hungary on March 14, 1939, invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and incorporated this territory.

Following the Munich Conference, Dr. Eduard Beneš resigned as President of Czechoslovakia and went to England and the United States. On the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany in September, 1939, he declared from London that the Czech people were at war with Germany. He set up a Provisional Czechoslovak Government and started negotiations with Great Britain and France for its recognition, and for permission for the Czechoslovak army, then being recruited, to take its place on the Western front as a separate unit. On October 7, 1939, Dr. Beneš announced an agreement with the French Government made on October 2 "authorizing us to reconstitute the Czechoslovak army in France. Under the authority of the Provisional Czechoslovak Government this army will join the valiant French and British armies to fight against the common enemy."

On November 17, 1939, the Czechoslovak National Committee was formed in Paris. Although Dr. Beneš is generally recognized as head of the Committee, he holds no official title. In addition to Dr. Eduard Beneš the members of the Committee are General Sergěj Ingr (former divisional commander of the Czechoslovak army), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Czechoslovak Minister to France), Dr. Eduard Outrata (Managing Director of the Czechoslovak Arms and Munitions Factory), Dr. Hubert Ripka (former Editor of the *Lidové Noviny*), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Czechoslovak Minister to Poland), Monsignore Jan Šrámek (former Czechoslovak Minister and leading politician of the Czechoslovak catholic movement), and General Rudolf Viest (former Inspector General of the Slovak army).

The Committee's first act was to declare that President Hácha's agreement with Germany was "null and void" and that Czecho-Slovakia politically, juridically and diplomatically still existed. It does not recognize the creation of Bohemia-Moravia as a protectorate of Germany or the creation of Slovakia as an independent State.

At a meeting in Paris on December 19, 1939, the Allied Supreme War Council decided to recognize and coöperate with the Czechoslovak National

Committee, and on December 21, 1939, the British Foreign Office made an official announcement of its recognition by the British Government.

The governments in Czechoslovakia set up in 1939 under German protection are as follows:

PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA *

Capital: Prague

Area: 19,058 square miles

Population: 6,804,876 (1930 census)

Reich Protector

BARON CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH

Appointed by Chancellor Hitler, March 18, 1939

State Secretary

KARL HERMANN FRANK

President

DR. EMIL HÁCHA

Elected by Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, November 30, 1938

REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA †

Capital: Lemberg

Area: 14,848 square miles

Population: 2,450,096 (1930 census)

President

THE REVEREND JOSEF TISO

Elected by Slovak Parliament, October 26, 1939

Premier

BELA TUKA

Assumed office vacated by Josef Tiso
on October 26, 1939

PARLIAMENT

*Set up when Slovakia was granted regional autonomy
in November, 1938, by Czechoslovakia.*

Number of members 40

* Set up by Germany on March 18, 1939. Not recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

† The Parliament declared Slovakia's independence as the Republic of Slovakia on March 14, 1939. On March 16, 1939, Germany undertook to "protect" Slovakia and a treaty carrying this into effect was signed by Chancellor Hitler and Dr. Tiso on March 18, 1939. The Slovak Republic has not been recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

PRESS †

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Former organ of Socialist Party.	K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Former organ of Populist (Catholic) Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Former organ of National Democratic Party.	Vojtěch Holeček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození	Formerly organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires; progressive, with socialist tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; formerly nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Práce	Formerly organ of National Labor Party.	Vladimír Ryba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Formerly organ of National Labor Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Extreme nationalist.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Prager Presse	Formerly independent.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Formerly organ of Social Democratic Party.	J. Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Formerly organ of Communist Party.	F. Vorlíček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Former organ of Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Halík (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Official Slovak organ.	Karol Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenska Politika (Bratislava)	Agrarian.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Agrarian.	K. Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>) Eduard Bass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Political, economic, literary; in English.	Alex Brož (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, literary; in French.	J. Linhart (<i>Ed.</i>)

† The newspapers with their affiliations are listed as they were prior to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. On April 4, 1939, the Prager Tageblatt ceased publication after 65 years of life. It was replaced by the Neue Tag. Other changes have doubtless occurred since.

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,813,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)
Reconstructed September 15, 1939

Premier

TH. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER (Landsting)

*Election of April 3, 1939**

Speaker: C. F. SÖRENSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	35
Liberal	18
Conservative	13
Radical	8
Faroe Representative	1
Peasants' Party	1
Total	76

LOWER CHAMBER (Folketing)

Election of April 3, 1939 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	64
Liberal	30
Conservative	26
Radical	14
Peasants' Party	4
Justice League	3
Communist	3
National Socialist	3
Faroe Representative	1
Slesvig	1

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations, international arbitration, and maintenance of present defense system until universal disarmament can be carried through. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, restriction of imports through exchange regulations, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day, unem-

ployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 23, and constitutional reform replacing the Rigsdag (Folketing and Landsting) by a new bi-cameral system based on one election only; age limit of all electors to be reduced to 23 years (as against present 25 years for Folketing and 35 years for Landsting).

Leaders: Th. Stauning (Premier), Vilhelm Buhl (Minister of Finance), Hartvig Frisch (Leader in the Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Minister of Defense), J. Kjaerbøl (Minister of Trade), Kr. Bording (Minister of Agriculture), S. Unmack-Larsen (Minister of Justice), Arel I. Sørensen (Minister of Public Works), Johannes Hansen (Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs), Ludwig Christensen (Minister of Social Welfare), C. F. Sørensen (Speaker of Upper Chamber), Hans Rasmussen (Speaker of Lower Chamber) and H. C. Hedtoft-Hansen (Chairman of Party).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defense system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and the discharge of League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bi-cameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: Th. Madsen-Mygdal (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), O. Krag (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), H. Hauch (Leader in Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works), S. Brorsen (Leader in Lower Chamber), J. S. Vanggaard and K. Kristensen (Members of Lower Chamber).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents all occupational and population groups in town and country. In *foreign policy*, nationalistic and neutral vis à vis foreign entanglements, but favors coöperation with other Scandinavian countries including agreement for defense. In *domestic policy*, demands an effective defense of neutrality based on general conscription; defends Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff against unfair foreign competition, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, compulsory social insurance and scope for private initiative.

Leaders: V. Fibiger (Chairman of Party), J. Christmas Möller, Alfred Bind-slev, H. Hasle (Leader in Lower Chamber), P. Korsgaard, Ole Björn Kraft, A. C. D. Petersen (Lower Chamber), Axel B. Lange, Halfdan Hendriksen (Leader in Upper Chamber), H. Stein and C. J. F. Sven (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors arbitration of international controversies and League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates voluntary military service; stands for religious freedom; coöperates with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade on universal basis, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities

and progressive direct income and property taxation for social purposes, industrial peace if necessary by state intervention, political and legal equality for women and the coöperative principle.

Leaders: P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs), A. M. Hansen (Leader in Lower Chamber), V. Vejstrup (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Education).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land to replace all other taxation; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, government by the people with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion and reduction of state activities.

Leader: P. Gregersen.

PEASANTS' PARTY: Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party; defends agrarian interests.

Leader: Viggo Thomsen.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leader: Axel Larsen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite.

Leader: Jens Möller.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Has same fundamental principles as the German National Socialist Party.

Leader: Frits Clausen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, E. Woldbye and Nic. Blaedel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad	Religious; conservative.	G. Helweg Larsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	A. Schoch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	N. Hasager (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Heimdal (Aabenraa)	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende	Liberal.	T. Lassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende	Conservative.	Schiöttz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus)	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense) . .	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Tidende (Odense)	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad (Odense) . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen and Wald. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . . (weekly)	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gads Danske Magasin . . . (monthly)	Political and literary.	G. Helweg Larsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ökonomi og Politik . . . (quarterly)	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsökonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet . . .	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau . . .	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,544,549 (1936 estimate)

President

DR. JACINTO B. PEYNADO

Elected May 16, 1938; assumed office August 16, 1938

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May, 1938

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Senado is composed of 16 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: ARTURO PELLERANO SARDÁ

The Cámara is composed of 41 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared with the formation of the single government party — Partido Dominicano — which is headed by Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whose official title given by Congress is Benefactor of the Fatherland. Generalissimo Trujillo did not run for President in 1938, his candidate, Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, being elected. Besides the President, the following are the members of the Cabinet: Dr. Manuel de J. Troncoso de la Concha (Vice-President), Major General José García (Secretary for the Interior and Police), José M. Bonetti Burgos (Secretary for the Presidency), Arturo Despradel (Secretary for Foreign Affairs), Federico García Godoy (Secretary for the Treasury and Commerce), Raul Carbuccia (Secretary for Agriculture, Industry and Labor), Emilio Espínola (Secretary for Communications and Public Works), Dr. Francisco E. Benzo (Secretary for Sanitation and Charity), Arturo Logroño (Secretary for Justice, Public Education and Fine Arts), and Virgilio Alvarez Pina (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario del Comercio . . .	Pro-Government; founded in June, 1930.	J. Hermanos Roque (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listin Diario	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Arturo Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	René M. Lepervanche (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Pro-Government; founded in Aug. 1932.	César E. Tirado M. (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Este	Pro-Government; founded in 1929.	Francisco Xavier Martínez M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Pedro de Macorís)		
La Información	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santiago)		

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,756,552 (1936 estimate)

Provisional President

DR. ANDRES F. CORDOVA

Assumed office on December 11, 1939 on resignation of Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, to serve until the Constitutional President takes office on August 31, 1940

Cabinet

Predominantly Liberal

Re-appointed November 21, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: DR. CARLOS ARROYO DEL RIO *President:* DR. ANDRES CORDOVA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke a Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it did not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. The Constituent Assem-

bly called early in 1938 by the Supreme Chief, General G. Alberto Enríquez, met on August 10, 1938, and General Enríquez resigned his office. The Assembly elected Dr. Manuel María Borrero Provisional President of the Republic. The Constituent Assembly proceeded to draft a Constitution but dedicated much time to political discussion and disputes about the various presidential candidates. Following a disagreement between the Assembly and President Borrero the latter resigned and on December 2, 1938, the Liberal and Socialist members of the Assembly elected Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez Constitutional President of the Republic, the Conservatives abstaining from voting. On December 14th, President Mosquera dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds that it was trying to assume the prerogatives of the Executive and that it had violated provisions of the new Constitution. In order to pacify elements of the armed forces which considered his action unconstitutional the President called elections for a Congress to meet on February 1, 1939. This Extraordinary Congress approved Dr. Mosquera's procedure and the ordinary session of Congress met on the customary date of August 10th.

Presidential elections were held on January 10 and 11, 1940. Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio who had resigned as Provisional President to run as the Liberal Party candidate was elected and will assume office on August 31, 1940.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leader: Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio (President-Elect).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See

and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leader: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (Presidential candidate in 1940 elections).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
El Debate	Conservative.	Ortiz Bilbao (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Globo	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Bahía de Caráquez)		
Crónica	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Diario del Sur	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Mercurio	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
Prensa	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Telegrafo	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Universo	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
Provincia	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Portoviejo)		
La Razón	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Riobamba)		
Cosmopolita	Independent.	Nicolás Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ambato) (weekly)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo
Total Area: 383,000 square miles
Settled Area: 13,600 square miles
Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING FARUQ I.
Born February 11, 1920

Cabinet

Coalition of Saadists and Independents
Appointed August 18, 1939

Premier

ALY MAHER PASHA

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of May 17, 1936**

President: MAHMUD KHALIL BEY
(Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	69
Saadist	15
Liberal Constitutional	13
Ittehad Esh Shaabi (Popular Union)	6
Watani (Nationalist)	1
Independents	33
Undecided	8
Vacancies	2

Total 147

LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)

Elections of March 31 (Upper Egypt) and April 2 (Lower Egypt), 1938, five-year term

Speaker: AHMED MAHER PASHA
(Saadist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal Constitutional	93
Saadist	89
Ittehad Esh Shaabi	19
Wafd	13
Watani	3
Independents	47
Total	264

* Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the Government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Government in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations

resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain. In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly won independent status. The first requisite was to settle upon a political combination to define and to carry out suitable policies.

On December 30, 1937, the Wafdist Cabinet of Nahas Pasha was dismissed and replaced by a coalition group (in which all parties except the Wafd were represented) under the Premiership of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. To this Cabinet was entrusted the duty of holding new elections.

Shortly after the date mentioned, a group headed by Dr. Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy Pasha broke away from the Wafd on an issue of party discipline and formed the Saadist Wafd (so-called Saadist Party) which asserted its adherence to the first principles of the original Wafd of the great Egyptian nationalist, Saad Zaghlul Pasha.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies which were held on March 31 and April 2, 1937, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Cabinet coalition and the Saadists. The latter declined, however, to participate when the Cabinet was reformed at the end of April to take account of the elections. The new Government represented, in the main, a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Liberal Constitutionalists. The single Watani member was dropped.

Although the Saadist attitude in the Chamber was that of a benevolent opposition, the Government proved to be unworkable without their participation in the Cabinet. It was reformed on June 24, 1938, to comprise five Liberal Constitutionalists, five Saadists, and three Independents, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha remaining Premier.

On August 12, 1939 Mohamed Mahmud Pasha resigned and six days later Aly Mahir Pasha, who had twice previously been Prime Minister, formed a

cabinet. The Liberal Constitutional Party refused to join the new administration, which included only Saadists and Independents. On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, Egypt, although she did not declare war on Germany, fulfilled her treaty obligation to Great Britain by declaring a state of siege. Aly Mahir Pasha, as Military Governor, became invested with very wide powers. These acts by the Government have since received the sanction of both houses of parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt have developed since the war out of differences in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life — or out of purely personal considerations of party leaders desirous of power. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians.

Leaders: Mustapha En Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (formerly Minister of Finance), Abdel Hamid Abdel Haqq (leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharrem Pasha (formerly Minister of Public Works), Hamdi Seif En Nasr Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice), Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (formerly Minister of Waqfs).

SAADIST PARTY: Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (President of Party, Speaker of Lower Chamber), Mahmud Fahmy En Nokrashy Pasha (Minister of Education), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (Minister of Communications), Dr. Hamed Mahmud (Minister of Public Health), Saba Habashy Bey (Minister of Commerce and Industry).

POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI): Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Leader: Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Communications; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates

complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leader: Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party).

Members of the Cabinet not listed as party leaders include: Aly Maher Pasha (Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior), Hussein Sirry Pasha (Minister of Finance), Mustapha Shorbagi Bey (Minister of Justice), Gen. Saleh Harb Pasha (Minister of War), Tewfik Hefnawi (Minister of Agriculture), Abdul Kawi Ahmad (Minister of Public Works), Abdul Rahwan Azzam (Minister of Moslem Religious Estates) and Abdul Salaam Shazly Pasha (Minister of Social Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al)	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Prop.</i>)
Akher Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balagh (Al)	Independent.	Abdel Qader Hamza Pasha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Bassir (Al) (Alexandria)	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Dustur (Ad)	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lataif El Musawara (Al) (weekly)	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Misr (Al)	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Misri (Al)	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam (Al)	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly)	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Makarius Bey (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Rosa Al Yusef (weekly)	Satirical political review.	Fuad Sarruf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wafd Al Misri (Al)	Wafdist; large circulation.	Rosa Al Yusef (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Images (weekly)	Illustrated, in French.	C. and E. Zeida (<i>Proprs. and Eds.</i>)
Journal d'Egypte, Le	In French.	E. Gallad (<i>Prop.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	N. Nahas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patrie, La	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Egyptian Government.
Réforme, La	In French.	Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semaine Financière La (weekly)	Political, economic, financial; in French.	Raphael Souranio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sphinx (weekly)	Social, political, economic; in English.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
		P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
		B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,353 square miles

Population: 1,126,413 (1934 census)

President of the Republic

KONSTANTIN PÄTS

Elected April 24, 1938, in accordance with the new Constitution
for six years

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONER

Cabinet

Appointed October 12, 1939

Premier

PROFESSOR JÜRI ULUOTS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Riigikogu)

NATIONAL COUNCIL
(Riiginõukogu)

Appointed in 1938 (for four years)

President: MIKKEL PUNG

Number of members 40

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
(Riigivolikogu)

Elected in February, 1938 (for four years)

President: OTTO PUKK

Number of members 80

As a background to the description of the Government in Estonia, it may be stated that on March 12, 1934, the Acting President promulgated decrees abolishing movements against the Government and introducing martial law for the entire country; he also appointed General Johan Laidoner as Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian armed forces.

The 1934 régime disbanded the War Veterans movement and removed all former members and supporters thereof from positions in government, military, police, municipal, and local self-government institutions. It prorogued the Parliament, abolished political parties, and placed the press under control. Public meetings and processions were prohibited except with the consent of the Government.

A plebiscite held in February, 1936, gave an almost unanimous vote in favor of a government proposal for constitutional reform. Thereby the Government was authorized to call elections for the selection of members of a bicameral National Assembly to revise the Constitution. The 80 members of

the first chamber of the National Assembly were elected in December, 1936. The second chamber was comprised of 40 members: 30 selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions and from occupational and professional organizations of the corporative type, and 10 were appointed by the Acting President.

The opening meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in Tallinn on February 18, 1937. A new Constitution based on a draft prepared by the Government was finally passed by the Constituent Assembly on July 28, 1937, and presented to the Acting President two days later. The Constitution was proclaimed by the Acting President on September 3, 1937, to become effective on January 1, 1938.

The new Constitution provides for a National Assembly consisting of two Chambers, the Chamber of Deputies whose members shall be elected by universal suffrage and a National Council the members of which shall either be appointed or will hold membership by virtue of their official positions. A new Chamber of Deputies shall be elected and a new National Council appointed at least every four years. The President shall hold office for six years.

Since no political parties have been permitted in Estonia since 1934, when martial law and an authoritarian rule were established, elections for members to the Chamber of Deputies of the new Parliament were based on the personal merits of the respective candidates. Such candidates could qualify to run for election only upon the approval of the Government. It was tacitly understood that no candidate should criticize the Government and police permission was required for holding campaign meetings prior to elections. Eighty members were elected to the Chamber of Deputies (Riigivolikogu). Of the 40 members of the National Council (Riiginõukogu), 30 were selected from government, military, educational and religious institutions, and from occupational and professional organizations of the corporative type, and ten were appointed by the Head of State.

After convening on April 21, 1938, Parliament elected Konstantin Päts as President of the Republic of Estonia. Mr. Päts was the only candidate and had been President-Regent since September, 1937.

Two outstanding events occurred in 1939. The first was the signing of a Mutual Assistance Pact with the U.S.S.R., under the terms whereof the Soviet Government is granted the right to maintain military, naval, and air bases in certain regions of Estonia defined for this purpose. The other was the signing of an agreement proposed by Germany, providing for emigration of German Balts from Estonia to Germany. The German minority had enjoyed cultural autonomy rights under Estonian laws as a racial minority, whose ancestors had originally come to Estonia some 700 years ago. The liquidation and transfer of their assets constituted a subject of rather lengthy parleys between the Estonian and German Governments toward the close of 1939.

The Cabinet appointed on October 12, 1939, was as follows: Professor Jüri Uluots (Premier), Professor Ants Piip (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Artur Tupits (Minister of Agriculture), August Jürima (Minister of the Interior), Leo Sepp (Minister of Economic Affairs), Gen. Nicolai Reek (Minister of War), Albert Assor (Minister of Justice), Nikolai Viitak (Minister of Communications), Oskar Kask (Minister of Social Welfare), Professor Paul Kogerman (Minister of Education) and Ants Oidermaa (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Regulations placing the press under Government control were issued on December 18, 1934, and January 19, 1935

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Päevaleht	Independent.	Tallinna Eesti Kirjastusühisus (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rahvaleht	Independent.	H. Tammer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German minority. To be liquidated.	O. Soots (<i>Ed.</i>) A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uus Eesti	Government controlled.	Kirjastus o.-ü. "Uus Eesti" (<i>Prop.</i>)
		H. Kukke and G. Rahnulo (<i>Eds.</i>)
Postimees	Independent.	E. K. U. "Postimees" (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Tartu-Dorpat)		
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Baltic Times	Government English language paper.	N. Pihlakas and A. C. Smith (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Majandusteated	Economic and statistical.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
(weekly)		
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Sta- tistics (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kaubandus-Tööstuskoja	Economic and financial; bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	
Teataja (bi-monthly)		
Konjunktuur	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Eesti Telegraafi Agentuur	Estonian Telegraph Agency.	Karl Kornel (<i>Dir.</i>)
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FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)
Area: 147,811 square miles
Population: 3,834,662 (1937 estimate)

President

KYÖSTI KALLIO

Elected February 15, 1937

Assumed office March 1, 1937, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, National Progressive,
Swedish People's and National Coalition Parties)

Appointed December 1, 1939

Premier

DR. RISTO RYTI (National Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1939 (for three years)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	85
Agrarian	56
National Coalition	25
Swedish People's	17
Patriotic National Movement	8
National Progressive	6
Small Farmers	2
Aland Islanders	1
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Commerce), E. Huttunen, K. H. Wiik, A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), K. Kukkonen, J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Minister), V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works), M. Pekkala (Minister of Finance), M. K. A. Fagerholm (Minister of Social Welfare), and Dr. J. Helo. *Diet Group:* M. Pekkala (Chairman of Diet Group), H. Aattela, J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group); A. Kuusisto, V. Hakkila, Aino Lehtokoski and O. Reinikainen.

AGRARIAN PARTY: A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojarvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (Minister of Defense), K. Hannula (Minister of Education), Eemeli Aakula, K. Hautamäki, Artturi Leinonen, E. Nevasalo, A. Sallinen and V. Vesterinen (formerly Minister of Communications and Public Works). *Diet Group:* J. E. Pilppula (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Vesterinen and J. Leppälä (Vice Chairmen of Diet Group); J. Koivuranta, T. N. Vilhula, J. Takala (Secretaries of Diet Group); A. Kukkonen, V. Venho, J. Niukkanen, K. Huittinen, T. Janhonen and V. Kalliokoski.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party, Minister of Interior), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Johan O. Soederhjelm (Minister of Justice), Dr. Eirik Hornborg, Jan Gästrin, Prof. Hugo E. Pipping and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuhielm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), E. Stenwall (Secretary of Diet Group) and J. E. Hästbacka.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), V. A. Kotilainen (Minister of Industry), Juho K. Paasikivi (Minister without Portfolio, formerly Premier), Prof. Edwin Linkomies, Dr. J. Jännes, Gen. Paavo Talvela, Dr. F. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Koskelainen, Ville Mattinen, Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister of Defense), Kalle Soini. *Diet Group:* P. Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), Edwin Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Honka (Secretary of Diet Group), Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, T. Horelli, V. Kokko and K. Moilanen.

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Nationalist with strong fascist tendencies; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, I. Nikkola. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, Rev. K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group) and Reino Alakulju (Secretary of Diet Group).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Dr. Risto Ryti (Premier), Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party), L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman (Vice-Chairman of Party), Eljas Erkko (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), K. J. Ståhlberg (formerly President of the Republic), Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), T. M. Kivimäki (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin and Mandi Hannula. *Diet Group:*

A. Inkilä (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), H. Kannisto (Secretary of Diet Group), A. K. Cajander, T. M. Kivimäki, Oskari Mantere and Helena Syrjälä.

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leader: E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

POPULAR PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

Leader: H. Niskanen (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	R. G. Kallia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalahhti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Emil Leino and Eino Kilpi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's	Sigurd Portin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri)	Social Democratic.	A. Aaltonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	E. Lappalainen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyn-ninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial; in English.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhielm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	J. Kahma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Finlandia Uutistoimisto	Semi-official.	N. J. J. Leppo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Töller (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932; reëlected April, 1939, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Radical Socialist

Appointed April 10, 1938

Premier

EDOUARD DALADIER (Radical Socialist)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Elections of October 23, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Left	150
Republican Union	63
Democratic and Radical Union	30
Republican, National and Social Action	18
Socialist	15
Communist	2*
Belonging to no group	34
Vacancies	2
Total	314

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Last election, April-May, 1936 (for four years, prolonged for two years by decree in 1939.)

Speaker: EDOUARD HERRIOT (Radical-Socialist)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Socialist	155
Radical Socialist and Radical Republican	116
Communist	73*
Republican Federation	62
Alliance of Left Republicans and Independent Radicals	40
Democratic Left and Independent Radicals	38
Socialist and Republican Union	29
Independent Republicans of Social Action	26
Independent Popular Action	15
Popular Democrat	14
Independent Left, Camille Pelletan, Frontist, Proletarian Unity, and Young Republic	12
Independent Republican	11
Independent Agrarian	11
French Social Group	9
Independents of Republican and National Union	4
Belonging to no group	2
Vacancy	1
Total	618

* Following the outbreak of the war with Germany a Presidential decree was issued (September 26, 1939) dissolving the Communist Party and forbidding publication of Communist writings. Many of the Communist Deputies have been arrested.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On the eve of the war, Premier Daladier was given power to rule by Cabinet decree and these powers were later extended (December 2, 1939) for the duration of the conflict. A war cabinet was formed on September 14, 1939, with M. Daladier as Premier, Minister of War and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries: M. Pernot for Blockade, and M. Champetier de Ribes for Foreign Affairs. M. Ducos is under-secretary of State for War and National Defense. The other members of the Cabinet are: Camille Chautemps (Vice-Premier and Refugees), George Bonnet (Justice), Raoul Dautry (Armaments), Albert Sarraut (Interior), Guy La Chambre (Air), Paul Reynaud (Finance), Cesar Campinchi (Navy), Alphonse Reo (Merchant Marine), Delbos (Education), Queuille (Agriculture), Mandel (Colonies), Pierre Gentin (Commerce), René Besse (Pensions), Jules Julien (Communications), Marc Rucart (Public Health), Pomaret (Labor) and de Monzie (Public Works).

Party programs, as a result of the war, have tended to become identical. The Communist Party has been dissolved; some of its leaders and deputies have fled the country, others have been arrested, and some have transferred their allegiance to other parties. The general analysis that follows is descriptive of the parties during the last year and until the outbreak of war on September 3, 1939.

The political groupings in the French Parliament may be divided as follows: (1) those which are *parties* in the true sense of the term (possessing permanent national and local organization, with committeemen, strict discipline and funds); and (2) *groups* which exist only on the Parliamentary terrain and have no roots in the country.

The important *parties* are: on the *Left*, the Radical and Radical Socialist, the Socialist and Republican Union, Socialist and Communist; and on the *Right*, the Democratic Alliance and the National Republican Party. They are organized in the Chambers and throughout the country. *Groups* do not have the same names in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they have party organization in the country at large. Frequently a group is an offshoot of one of the regular parties and it may be formed: to escape regular party discipline, for each member of a group votes as he wishes; to increase one's chances of placement on a committee; to further regional interests; and sometimes because of the influence of a strong personality. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of Deputies of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments on all of the 21 committees.

A party or group has only one platform to which its members in both the Chamber and Senate adhere. However, the self-same party or group may have several names, *e.g.*, one of the parties of the Right is known throughout the country as the National Republican Party, in the Chamber as the Republican Federation, in the Senate as the Republican Union. The following chart gives the major parties and groups, and their various names:

PARTIES AND GROUPS OF THE LEFT

<i>Name in Chamber</i>	<i>Name in Senate</i>	<i>Name in Country</i>
Radical and Radical Socialist.	Democratic Left	Radical and Radical Socialist Party
Socialist (S. F. I. O.)	Socialist (S. F. I. O.)	Socialist Party (S. F. I. O.)
Socialist Republican Union	Democratic Left (for the most part)	Party of Socialist and Republican Union
Camille Pelletan	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Frontist	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Proletarian Unity	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Young Republic	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Communist	Communist	Communist Party

PARTIES AND GROUPS OF THE RIGHT

<i>Name in Chamber</i>	<i>Name in Senate</i>	<i>Name in Country</i>
{ Left Republicans . . .	Republican Union	Party of Democratic Alliance
{ Independent Radicals . . .	(for the most part)	
{ Republican Federation . . .	Republican Union	National Republican Party
{ Republican and National Union Independents . . .	Republican, National, and Social Action	
Independent Agrarians . . .	No counterpart in Senate	French Agrarian and Peasant Party
Popular Democrats . . .	No counterpart in Senate	Popular Democrats
Democratic Left and Inde- pendent Radicals	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Independent Republicans . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
French Social Group . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Republicans of Social Action . . .	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization
Independents of Popular Action	No counterpart in Senate	No national organization

PARTIES OF THE LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY:

Name in Chamber: the same.

Name in Senate: Democratic Left.

This is one of the largest and oldest parties in France; it is *the* great party in the history of the Third Republic. It is evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties which uphold the present order of society and the socialist parties which desire to establish a new order; it represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and middle class bourgeoisie. Its national though not its parliamentary strength has shown a tendency towards decline; the result has been added strength for the Socialists. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. Its *foreign policy* at the present time is not very different from other parties; in the past it favored the League of Nations, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, upholds the priority of the Chamber over the Senate; extension of communal autonomy; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (although not state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, favors free secondary State schools.

Leaders: Edouard Daladier (President of the Party, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs and of National Defense and War) and Edouard Herriot (Honorary President of the Party, Speaker of the Chamber). *Deputies* — Edouard Daladier, Edouard Herriot, Georges Bonnet (Minister of Justice), Paul Marchandeau (formerly Minister of Justice), Guy La Chambre (Minister of Air), Cesar Campinchi (Minister of Marine), Jean Zay (formerly Minister of Education), Pierre Gentin (Minister of Commerce), Marc Rucart (Minister of Public Health), Jules Julien (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones). *Senators:* Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate), M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Camille Chautemps (Vice-Premier and formerly Premier), Albert Sarraut (Minister of Interior, formerly Premier), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier), Maurice Violette (formerly Minister of State without Portfolio,

Alphonse Gasnier-Duparc (formerly Minister of the Navy), Theodore Steeg (formerly Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council), Lucien Saint, Justin Godart, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier, and Daniel Vincent.

SOCIALIST PARTY:

Name in Chamber: the same. Name in Senate: the same.

Adherent of 2d Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. In *foreign policy* it has found much of its old program temporarily unworkable though it still supports international coöperation, the League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; it used to favor good relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large industries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers, small landowners and tenants; defends the 40 hour week; favors right of public employees to organize, laws to protect labor, social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants; approves of female suffrage.

Leader: Léon Blum (formerly Premier). *Deputies* — Léon Blum, Vincent Auriol (formerly Minister of Justice), Marx Dormoy (formerly Minister of the Interior), Georges Monnet (formerly Minister of Agriculture), André Février (formerly Minister of Labor), Jean Baptiste Lebas (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Albert Rivière (formerly Minister of Pensions), Marius Moutet (formerly Minister of Colonies) and Charles Spinasse (formerly Minister of National Economy). *Senators:* André Morizet (floor leader), Louis Gros, Eugène Nicolas. *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski and Paul Faure (formerly Minister of State without Portfolio).

PARTY OF SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION:

Name in Chamber: the same. Name in Senate: no separate individuality, most of its members belong to the Democratic Left.

Composed of elements of the Socialists, French Socialists, Republican Socialists, Socialists of France and Independents. Opportunistic in policy. Stands midway between the Radical-Socialist and the Socialist parties, approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics. In *foreign policy* favors the League of Nations; formerly advocated a direct understanding with Germany. In *domestic policy* favors extension of state monopolies to attain a degree of socialism.

Leader: Paul Boncour (formerly Premier and member of the Democratic Left party in the Senate). *Deputies* — Paul Ramadier (formerly Minister of Labor), Eugène Frot (formerly Minister of Interior) and Raymond Patenôtre (formerly Minister of National Economy).

COMMUNIST PARTY:

Name in Chamber: the same. Name in Senate: the same.

The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920; well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program vis-à-vis great property holdings but defends "small" property, *i.e.*, holdings of the lower

bourgeoisie and peasantry; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign policy*, has become increasingly nationalistic though formerly it used to embarrass the Government as regards military and colonial policies, and intervention in Spanish civil war. The Party was dissolved by the Government on September 26, 1939.

Leader: Marcel Cachin (Senator). *Deputies* — Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Renaud Jean, Gabriel Péri and André Marty. *Senators:* Marcel Cachin and Clamamus.

PARTIES OF THE RIGHT

PARTY OF DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE:

Name in Chamber: Left Republicans; Independent Radicals. Name in Senate: no separate individuality; most members belong to Republican Union.

The party was organized in 1920 and reorganized in 1936, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, upholds the Versailles Treaty but was always divided concerning relations with Russia. In *domestic policy*, favors secularism with religious freedom; antisocialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, but accepts income and business taxes.

Leader: Pierre Etienne Flandin (President of the Party, formerly Premier). *Deputies* — Pierre Etienne Flandin, L. Baréty (formerly General Reporter of the Budget) and Paul Reynaud (now Minister of Finance and formerly a member of the party).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY:

Name in Chamber: Republican Federation; other members are the Independents of Republican and National Union.

Name in Senate: Republican Union.

It is the outstanding conservative party of both the Chamber and the Senate. It recruits its support among the wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance. It represents the great economic interests and big industrialists, including the Comité des Forges; forms chief elements of the Right Center, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stood for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, and disarmament. It advocated defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposed extremist labor organization and forty-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand.

Leader: Louis Marin (former Minister of State without Portfolio). *Deputies:* Louis Marin, Camille Blaisot (former Under-Secretary of State), Pierre Taittinger, Philippe Henriot and Xavier Vallat. *Senators:* Léon Berard (floor leader), René Coté, Jean Fabry, Alexandre Millerande, Georges Pernot, François de Wendel.

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC:

Name in Chamber: the same.

Name in Senate: no counterpart.

Not really a party, yet it is more than a parliamentary group since it has an annual congress. It is the fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions; represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, advocates Christian Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Champetier de Ribes (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs).

GROUPS OF THE LEFT

(They exist only in the Chamber of Deputies. They have no counterpart in the Senate nor do they have any national organization.)

INDEPENDENT LEFT: This is an amalgamation of various small groups: (Camille Pelletan group, Frontist, Proletarian Unity, Young Republic).

CAMILLE PELLETAN GROUP: Dissidents from the Radical-Socialist Party, of which it composed an extreme Left wing, founded by M. Cudenet. These joined the Independent Left formed by M. J. M. Renaitour.

FRONTIST: Composed of extreme Left Radicals, founded by M. Bergery with the name of the Social Front. Very advanced, but hostile to the Communists.

PROLETARIAN UNITY: Usually called "Pupists" (P.U.P.), comprised of dissident Communists and extremist Socialists, such as MM. Chasseigne and Petrus Faure.

YOUNG REPUBLIC: Composed of Christian Socialists adhering to the Popular Front such as M. Philippe Serre.

GROUPS OF THE RIGHT

(Except for the last mentioned group, they exist only in the Chamber of Deputies, having no counterpart in the Senate nor any national organization.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT AND INDEPENDENT RADICAL GROUP: Formerly Radical Left, to which have been added certain reelected Left independents and certain elements of the Left who seceded from the Democratic Alliance (party presided over by M. Flandin). An opposition group, but partisan of "concentration."
Leaders: de Chappedelaine (formerly Minister of Merchant Marine) and Adrien Dariac.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS: An opposition group founded and led by Georges Mandel, and including MM. Fernand-Laurent and Scapini.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS OF SOCIAL ACTION: An opposition group; formed of former elements of the Right Center group formerly known as the Republican and Social group of M. Georges Pernot, the former Center Republican group of M. André Tardieu in the preceding legislature, added to which are certain young and independent elements with a Croix de Feu tendency. The section of this group called the Independent Republicans of Social Action has no leader but a directorate composed of Paul Morane and Robert Sérot.

INDEPENDENT AGRARIANS: Composed of dissidents from M. Dorgères' agrarian movement, and has at its head M. Mathé.

INDEPENDENT POPULAR ACTION: A small opposition group composed of the Republican Popular Union, and Socialist Christians; a regional group limited almost exclusively to Alsace. *Leader:* Michel Walter.

FRENCH SOCIAL GROUP: A small opposition group, most of its members formerly belonged to the National Republican Party. *Leader:* M. Ybarnégaray.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN UNION: Exists only in the Senate; a mildly conservative group standing midway between the Republican Union and the Democratic Left. *Leader:* Yves Le Trocqueur. *Senators:* Henry Bordeaux, James Hennessy and Edouard Roussel.

PRESS *

(As of September 1, 1939. Several Left-wing publications have been banned while others have gone out of business.)

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN PARIS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française 110,000	Royalist.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Agence Economique et Financière	Leading French Financial journal; standing agreement with London Financial Times and the New York Journal of Commerce; progressive, Radical-Socialist in line.	Robert Bollack (<i>General Dir.</i>)
Aube 20,000	Catholic; organ of Popular Democrats.	Gaston Tessier (<i>Asso. Dir.</i>)
Ce Soir (310,000)	Evening paper of the Popular Front	Paul Nazan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Croix 240,000	Catholic; conservative; opposed the Popular Front.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) René Berteaux (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Époque	Conservative; nationalistic; organ of Jeunesses Patriotes.	Henri de Kérillis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical.	Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior 240,000	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Paul Dupuy Fils. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Figaro 85,000	Conservative right; specializes in Paris news.	Lucien Romier (<i>Dir.</i>) Vlad. d'Ormesson (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Homme Libre	Independent.	Gentin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Information 105,000	Independent; largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Brinon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Intransigeant 225,000	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican.	Ribardiere (<i>Dir.</i>) Latzarus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jour-Echo de Paris 200,000	Independent; right tendencies.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal 600,000	Independent, moderate, generally without marked political tendency; semi-official; one of the Big Four.	M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) J. de Marcillac (<i>Ed.</i>) Saint Brice (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journal des Débats 35,000	Republican center; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest paper in France.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle 40,000	Independent; represents productive industry.	Pupier (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1939.*

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Liberté 30,000	Formerly conservative; now quasi-Fascist, the official organ of French Popular Party.	Jacques Doriot (<i>Prop.</i>)
Matin 400,000	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; progressive; one of the Big Four.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Œuvre 200,000	Radical Socialist, wide provincial circulation (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Ed.</i>) Geneviève Tabouis (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ordre 50,000	Right Center.	Emile Buré (<i>Dir.</i>) "Pertinax" (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Paris-Midi } 64,999	Independent; moderate left center tendency.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Paris-Soir } 1,399,950		A. Jeune (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Pierre Lazareff and Gabriel Perreux (<i>Eds.</i>)
Petit Journal 300,000	Organ of the French Social Party.	de La Rocque (<i>Prop.</i>)
Petit Parisien 1,304,029	Independent; most "newsy" of all papers; one of the Big Four.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Elie J. Bois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; official organ of trade unions.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire 210,000	Official organ of Socialists.	Léon Blum (<i>Dir.</i>) Bracke (<i>Ed.</i>)
République	Organ of right wing of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; opposed Popular Front; anti-communist.	Emile Roche (<i>Dir.</i>) P. Dominique (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps 90,000	Independent; semi-official; moderate liberal republican policy; controlled by Steel trust; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dirs.</i>) de Mares, Roland (<i>Eds.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

Provincial papers are generally published in the capital cities of the old provinces. Their influence extends over the territory formerly constituting the province. Thus the papers of Rennes circulate through most of Brittany, those of Marseille throughout Provence, etc.

La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux) 234,508	Radical Socialist; leading paper of Southwest.	Astier (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Petite Gironde (Bordeaux) 323,279	Moderate Republican.	R. Chapon (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Petit Dauphinois (Grenoble) 180,000	Non-partisan; read throughout Dauphiny and Savoy.	Besson (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Echo du Nord (Lille) 315,263	Opposed to extremist tendencies of Right or Left.	Dubar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Courrier du Centre (Limoges) 95,000	Moderate; good agricultural news.	
Lyon Republicain (Lyon) 90,000	Moderate Republican; read by upper class.	
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon) 240,000	Catholic; ten daily editions.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon) 300,000	Progressively Republican.	L. Delaroche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Petit Marseillais (Marseille) 231,867	Republican reflects trends of Marseille as a trading city.	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseille) 185,000	Radical Socialist.	V. Delpuech (<i>Dir.</i>)

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Est Republicain (Nancy) 139,455	Strongly nationalist; most important paper in Lorraine; 8 daily editions.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Eclaireur de l'Est (Reims) 106,923	Leftist; owned by mayor of Reims.	Paul Marchandeau (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Ouest Eclair (Rennes) 302,918	Democratic and Catholic; one of the bulkiest French newspapers; most important paper of Brittany.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Dir.</i>)
Les Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg) 138,423	Republican; general news; a French and German edition.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depeche de Toulouse (Toulouse) 261,000	Official organ of the Radical Socialist Party; most influential paper outside Paris, especially in South; widely read throughout France.	Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

Candide (weekly)	Political and literary; opposed Popular Front.	Fayard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly) .	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Mme. Madeleine le Verrier (<i>Dir.</i>) "Pertinax" (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gringoire (weekly)	Political and literary; opposed Popular Front; more violent than <i>Candide</i> .	de Carbuccia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Je Suis Partout (weekly) . .	Republican national.	Pierre Gaxotte (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Economiste Français (weekly)	Economic.	André Liesse (<i>Dir.</i>) Payen (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Emancipation Nationale . . . (weekly)	Organ of French Popular Party; anti-fascist.	Jacques Doriot (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Exportateur Français (bi-monthly)	Important commercial and industrial review.	Armand Touche (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Illustration (weekly)	Social, literary and political; beautiful typography; wide circulation abroad.	Baschet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left.	George Boris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marianne (weekly)	Independent left; political and literary.	Raymond Patenôtre (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Darrès (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal des Finances (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Albert Aupetit and Germain-Martin (<i>Dirs.</i>) Edouard Payen (<i>Ed.</i>) George Duhamel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercure de France (weekly)	Literary and political.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Messidor (weekly)	Social and political; published by the General Labor Confederation.	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (weekly) . .	Moderate Republican.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Dir.</i>) Lucien Maury (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Bleue (bi-monthly) . .	Political and literary; objective and independent.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop.</i>) Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly) .	Right Center.	René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Henri Massis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . . (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly)	Royalist.	
Affaires Étrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs.	J. Ray and Albert Mousset (<i>Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chronologie Politique Internationale (monthly) . . .	Chronology of political events in all countries.	Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère (<i>Pub.</i>) Étienne Dennerly and Louis Joxe (<i>Eds.</i>)
Revue Maritime (monthly)	Naval articles.	Naval Staff (<i>Eds.</i>)
Revue Politique et Parlementaire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	J. F. Compeyrot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politique Étrangère (bi-monthly)	International politics.	Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue d'Economie Politique (quarterly)	Economic and financial.	Charles Rist and Gaëtan Pirou (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; independent.	Robert Bollack (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters group.	Charles Houssaye (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; independent.	Crucy (<i>Dir.</i>)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 224,953 square miles (land area; October, 1938, estimate)

Population: 78,700,000 (October, 1938, estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Elections of March 29, 1936, April 10, 1938 and December 4, 1938

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members 855*

* Including new Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8 percent of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99 percent of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the régime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to those of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution (Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop (already then foreign minister) and Hess, reading as follows:

"Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich of March 13, 1938.

"The Reich Government has adopted the following Law, which is hereby promulgated:

"Article 1. The Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich, adopted by the Austrian Federal Government on March 13, 1938, is hereby declared a German Reich Law; it has the following text:

(Here follows the law given above, cited here as part of Article 1 of the Reich Law.)

"Article 2. The law in effect in Austria remains in effect until further notice. The introduction of Reich law into Austria will occur through the Fuehrer and Reichchancellor or the ministers empowered for this purpose by him.

"Article 3. The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution and elaboration of this law, in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned.

"Article 4. The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation."

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite and Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the Reichstag election, there was, as usual, only the one, National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were of course declared elected.

The balloting was as follows:

In Austria: the plebiscite: "Yes" 4,443,208 (99.7 percent of votes cast); "No" 11,807; invalid 5,763. In the "Old Reich": the plebiscite: "Yes" 44,362,667 (99.0 percent of the votes cast); "No" 440,429; invalid 66,606.

The Reichstag election: Austria plus "Old Reich": For the Nazi list 48,751,587 (99.1 percent of the votes cast); against the Nazi list 452,170; invalid 75,170.

OTHER ACCESSIONS OF TERRITORY

In October, 1938, Germany invaded Czechoslovakia and added to the Reich an area of some 16,000 square miles and a population of about 4,000,000.

On March 14, 1939, Bohemia was invaded and subsequently Chancellor Hitler set up a Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of Slovakia. (See Czechoslovakia p. 42.)

On March 22, 1939, Lithuania ceded the Memel territory to Germany.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army entered Poland and in a rapid campaign, and with the aid of Soviet Russia, forced the Polish Government to flee to Rumania on September 18, 1939. Danzig and other former German

areas were taken over by the Reich and the rest of Poland divided between Germany and Soviet Russia. The delimitations of territory and the administration of the area have not been settled, and the final status of Poland will not be decided until the end of the war which Germany's invasion precipitated. (See Poland p. 155.)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for a further four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans are being rapidly eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large percentage of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Reich Minister), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Minister of the Interior), Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dormmüller (Minister of Transportation), Hans Kerrl (Minister for Church Affairs), Dr. Hans Frank (Reich Minister in Charge of Judicial Reform), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank), General Wilhelm Keitel (Chief of Staff of the High Command of the Armed Forces), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office), Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA), Hans Heinrich Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery) and Dr. Otto Meissner (Reich Minister and Chief of the Praesidial Chancery of the Chancellor).

On August 30, 1939, an Inner Council for Defense was formed by decree of Chancellor Hitler. Its members are: Field Marshal Goering (Chairman), Rudolf Hess, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers and General Wilhelm Keitel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jügler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . .		Fritz Lucke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the S.S.	Gunter d'Alquen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . .	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cologne)		
Kölnische Zeitung		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont
(Cologne)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung . . .		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frankfurt)		Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei
		G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt. .		E. Welter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Leipzig)		Dr. Hans Drexler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . .		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hamburg)		Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt . . .		Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hamburg)		
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten		Dr. Giselher Wirsing (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Munich)		
Völkischer Beobachter . . .	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H.
(Munich and Berlin)		(<i>Pub.</i>)
		Alfred Rosenberg and Wilhelm Weiss (<i>Eds.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . .	Economic and financial.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Ernst Hiemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen
		(<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . .	Study of war origins.	August Bach (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Europäische Revue	Foreign politics.	Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Dr. Werner Markert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas- Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director Gen- eral</i>)
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AUSTRIAN PRESS

PUBLISHED IN VIENNA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde	Mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung	Serious; large circulation.	Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Steyrermuehlges (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Mach (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Editor, Proprietor, etc.</i>
Neuigkeits Weltblatt . . .	Liberal Catholic.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop.</i>) Hans Kerschbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal. . .	Conservative; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	O. Loewenstein & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ladislau Krejci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . . .	Old established; large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loeb1 (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic.	Herold Komm. Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; sensational.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Canaval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neusste Nachrichten.	Pan-German; anti-semitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags. A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Leonhard Olscha (<i>Admin.</i>) Hans Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Pseudo-democratic.	"Der Tag" Verlags A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Vinzenn Ludwig Ostry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse	Economic and financial	Kronos-Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Der Morgen	Same control and policy as Der Wiener Tag.	"Der Morgen" Verlags Ges. m. b. H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt .	Political, economic and financial.	Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wiener Boersen Kurier . . .	Economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche . .	Economic and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten .	Economic; liberal.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(thrice monthly)		
Christlicher Staendestaat . .	A leading monthly; represents left wing of Catholic Clerical movement.	Kulturpolitischer Presseverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Dietrich von Hildebrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung . . .	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Oesterr. Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Statistische Nachrichten . .	Economic; statistical.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) Aulic Councilor Felix Klezl (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Pan-Europa	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Panuropa-Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA

Grazer Tagespost (Graz) . . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grazer Volksblatt	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoeflicher Geistlicher Rat (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Graz)		
Kaerntner Tagblatt	Catholic; Clerical.	Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Klagenfurt)		
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Klagenfurt)		
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz) . . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Hochw. Franz Baldinger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz) . . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck).	Catholic; Clerical.	Franz Baldauf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . .	Anti-semitic.	Joseph Ernst Langhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Innsbruck)		
Salzburger Chronik	Catholic; Clerical.	Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salzburg)		
Salzburger Volksblatt	Anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Reinhold Glaser (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salzburg)		
Vorarlberger Volksblatt . . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Vorarlberger Pressverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Georg Schelling (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bregenz)		
Vorarlberger Tagblatt	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Hans Naegele (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bregenz)		

UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN
 AND NORTHERN IRELAND †

Capital: London
 Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
 Population: 47,098,000 (1936 estimate including Northern Ireland)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936
 on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November 1935; reorganized in September 1939

Prime Minister

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT CALDECOTE (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	519
Liberal	55
Liberal National	11
Labour	12
National Labour	7
National	5
Independent	10
Politics not stated, including Archbishops and Bishops	142
Minors (not seated)	24
Total	785

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

† See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 87.

GREAT BRITAIN

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament**Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)**Parties and leaders**Representation*

Government

Conservative (Neville Chamberlain)	374
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	32
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald)	7
National	5
	<hr/> 418

Opposition

Labour (C. R. Attlee)	164
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	18
Independent Labour (James Maxton)	3
Independent	11
Communist	1
	<hr/> 197

Total	615
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Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. *Opposition* — Labour 8,325,941; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

Immediately following the declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, set up a small War Cabinet of nine members to replace the former Cabinet of 22 Ministers. This War Cabinet comprises the following:

Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), Sir John Simon (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Viscount Halifax (Foreign Secretary), Lord Chatfield (Minister for the Coördination of Defence), Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), Oliver Stanley (Secretary for War), Sir Kingsley Wood (Secretary for Air), Sir Samuel Hoare (Lord Privy Seal) and Lord Hankey (Minister without Portfolio).

This War Cabinet is responsible for the coördination of all branches of the nation's war effort and for carrying on the war to the utmost ability of the country. It is assisted in these duties by Committees of Ministers usually presided over by a member of the Cabinet. The Home Policy Committee, which is presided over by Sir Samuel Hoare (Lord Privy Seal), covers all domestic questions and reviews all proposals for Government legislation or Regulations under the Emergency Powers Act. The Economic and Financial Committee, which is presided over by Sir John Simon (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and includes Lord Stamp as Adviser on Economic Coördination, keeps under review and coördinates the working of Departments in relation to the economic effort of the country as a whole; it is also responsible for supervising Anglo-French economic coöperation. The Civil Defence Committee, which is presided over by Sir John Anderson (Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security), deals with all questions of civil defence. In addition, further temporary committees or sub-committees of Ministers are appointed from time to time to consider specific questions.

Coöperation with the Governments of the Dominions has been continuous. Ministerial representatives of each Dominion and India came to London to consult with Ministers of the British Government as to the best method whereby Britain and the Dominions could each progressively make their most effective contribution to the common cause by way of man-power and material resources. This coöperation is being carried on by the Dominion High Commissions assisted by military and economic specialists. In order that this coöperation may be as close as possible, Mr. Anthony Eden (Secretary for the Dominions), is permitted to attend all meetings of the War Cabinet.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

The various parties supporting the Government do not differ essentially in policy; they continued to coöperate up to the declaration of war for the purposes for which the Government was set up, namely, the restoration and maintenance of prosperity. In July, 1935, Stanley Baldwin (afterwards Earl Baldwin of Bewdley) succeeded the late Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, and in November, 1935, he forced a general election. The National Government was returned into office with a majority of approximately 250. In May, 1937, Stanley Baldwin resigned and was succeeded by Neville Chamberlain.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

On assuming the office of Prime Minister in May, 1937, Neville Chamberlain laid down the guiding principles of the Conservative Party as: (1) to keep the peace; (2) to make Britain so strong that nobody shall treat her with anything but respect; (3) to maintain and increase the prosperity and activity of trade and employment; and (4), to carry on steadily the improvement of the conditions of the people.

Leaders: Neville Chamberlain (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons); Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, Viscount Halifax (Foreign Secretary), Viscount Caldecote (Lord Chancellor), Marquess of Zetland (Secretary for India and for Burma), Sir Samuel Hoare (Lord Privy Seal), W. E. Elliot (Minister of Health), Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), Anthony Eden (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), Oliver Stanley (Secretary for War), Sir Kingsley Wood (Secretary for Air), W. S. Morrison (Minister of Food and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Earl Stanhope (Lord President of the Council), Lt.-Col. John Colville (Secretary for Scotland), Earl Winterton (Paymaster General), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Chief Government Whip), Sir Douglas Hacking Bt. (Chairman of Party Organization), Sir John Gilmour (Minister of Shipping), Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Capt. Euan Wallace (Minister of Transport), R. H. Cross (Minister of Economic Warfare), Lord Macmillan (formerly Minister of Information), the Marquess of Londonderry, Viscount Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal

Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Viscount Runciman, Ernest Brown (Minister of Labour and National Service), Leslie Hore-Belisha (formerly Secretary for War), E. L. Burgin (Minister of Supply), Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (President of the Board of Trade), G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty), Lord Hutchinson of Montrose, R. H. Bernays and Lt.-Col. C. Kerr (Chief Whip).

NATIONAL LABOUR: The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government.

Leaders: Malcolm MacDonald (Secretary for the Colonies), Earl de la Warr (President of the Board of Education, Chairman of Group) and Kenneth Lindsay (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Education).

NATIONALS (not actually a party): Individual members support the Government. They include Sir John Anderson (Secretary of State for Home Department and Minister of Home Security) and Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield (Minister for Coördination of Defense).

Parties Opposing the Government

LABOUR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Co-operative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party.

In general the Party supports the war aims of the National Government, as it hopes for a world in which henceforth law shall rule instead of force. It does not desire increased power for Britain in the world or to destroy the German people. It has laid down six principles for a final peace settlement which may be summarised as follows: (1) Restitution to victims of aggression, but no revenge; peace by agreement of all nations, not by dictation of a few. (2) Recognition of the right of all nations to live and to develop their own civilisation. (3) Complete abandonment of aggression; outlawry of war; acceptance of the rule of law. (4) Protection of minority rights by international authority. (5) Europe must federate or perish. (6) No imperialism; equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials.

Leaders: C. R. Attlee (Leader), Arthur Greenwood (Deputy-Leader), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party), J. R. Clynes, Herbert Morrison, Hugh Dalton, H. B. Lees-Smith, George Lansbury, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Tom Johnston, Emmanuel Shinwell, Lord Addison, Sir William Jowitt, Sir Charles Edwards (Chief Whip), David Grenfell, P. Noel-Baker, Barbara Gould, George Lathan, Harold Laski and George Dallas.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY: A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time."

Leaders: James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern and Campbell Stephen.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election.

The Liberal Party regards its first aim in the War as the utter destruction both of Nazi-Germany, because it is the irreconcilable enemy of freedom, and of German designs on the hegemony of Europe, because those designs have been the cause of five wars in the last seventy-five years, in all of which, Germany was the aggressor. After the war it hopes that victors, vanquished and neutrals would share in the work of creating a new order and in the responsibility of maintaining it. It demands that the injuries done to the Poles and Czechoslovaks should be repaid, that the people of Austria should be enabled to decide their own fate. It does not desire territory from Germany or to humiliate or impoverish that country. It regards it as essential that Britain must have permanent security from the recurring horror of war.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader), Sir Percy Harris, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Marquess of Crewe, Sir Richard Acland, Kingsley Griffith, Graham White and Ramsay Muir.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In the 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) to the House of Commons.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
I. DAILIES — LONDON		
Daily Express 2,466,323 *	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Christiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald 2,000,000	Labour.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) Francis Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail 1,520,560	Independent.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (<i>Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd. Prop.</i>) S. Prew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 700,000	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d International (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News 822,195	Independent	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (<i>Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd. Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard 424,352	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Frank Owen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) J. Maurice Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>) A. Chisholm (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle 1,333,753	Opposition Liberal.	Daily News Ltd. L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book*, 1939.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Star (evening) 507,650	Opposition Liberal.	Daily News Ltd. L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>) R. J. Cruikshank (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times 214,254	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Conservative.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative News- paper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling share- holder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Kems- ley (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>) W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	
Newcastle Journal and North Mail (Newcastle)	Conservative.	T. C. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Telegraph and Inde- pendent (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers. F. K. Gardiner (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Cobham (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Conservative.	

III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Associated Company of Allied Newspapers. W. Veitch (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>) John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	Associated Company of Allied Newspapers. J. Conn (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>) George Outram & Co., Ltd. W. D. Robieson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Mail (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	

IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Lib- eral; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Propri- etors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure edi- torial independence. Geoffrey Crowther (<i>Ed.</i>) Kenneth Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East	
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
News of the World (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Sir Emsley Carr (<i>Ed. and Controlling shareholder</i>).
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>)
People (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Oldham Press (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Ainsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Drawbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Charles Eade (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Graphic (weekly)	Independent.	Lord Kemsley Group (<i>Props.</i>) R. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) (weekly)	Conservative.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) D. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Pictorial (weekly)	Independent.	F. Cudliff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
National Review (monthly)	Imperialist; Conservative.	Viscountess Milner (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	W. Horsfall Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labour (monthly)	Labour.	National Council of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
International Affairs (bi-monthly)	Independent; international relations. (Publication suspended for the period of the war.)	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politics in Review (quarterly)	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	H. V. Hodson (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>)
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>)

GREAT BRITAIN

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	E. W. Davies (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	Independent.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast
 Area: 5,450 sq. miles
 Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936
 on the abdication of Edward VIII

Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 members of the House of Commons (elected for each Parliament) and Irish representative peers (at present 16, elected for life). A separate Parliament and executive government for Northern Ireland was provided by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, to consist of a governor (exercising the executive powers of the King), a Senate and a House of Commons. Certain legislative and fiscal functions are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament.

Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Prime Minister

VISCOUNT CRAIGAVON

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)		LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)	
<i>The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.</i>		<i>Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.</i>	
		<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Number of members	26	Unionists	39
		Nationalists	8
		Independent Unionists	2
		Labour	1
		Independent Labour	1
		Independent	1
		Total	52

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter	Unionist.	Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>), W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.	W. & G. Baird, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Derry Standard (thrice weekly) (Londonderry)	Unionist.	Derry Standard, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)

NORTHERN IRELAND

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.	Northern Whig, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner (Belfast)	Nationalist.	F. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Executors of late W. J. Greer (<i>Props.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 7,350,000 (1938 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as
the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on
March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on
October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The
King returned to Greece and resumed his
rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Non-Partisan and Authoritarian
Established August 4, 1936

Premier

JOHN METAXAS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. Deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. Since that date all laws have been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties have been abolished. Premier Metaxas has stated that parliamentary government has gone forever and that Greece will be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified to meet Greek requirements.

Premier Metaxas is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cults and National Education, War, Marine and Air. He is assisted by John Dourentis (Minister of Interior), Agis Tambacopoulos (Minister of Justice), George Kyriacos (Minister of Agriculture), Elias Crimbas (Minister of Health and Public

Welfare), Angelos Economou (Minister of Public Works), John Arvanitis (Minister of National Economy), General George Nicolaides (Minister of Railways), Andreas Apostolides (Minister of Finance), Constantine Cotzias (Minister-Governor of Athens) and Nicholas Mavroudis (Permanent Under Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

As all political parties have been abolished and strict press supervision and censorship instituted, all publications support the government.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. B. Botsis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	G. Syriotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	C. N. Economides (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(in French)	
Proia	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos (evening)	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Leon Bortolis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
	C. D. Frangopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos	John Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Patras)	
Le Progrès (in French)	S. E. Modiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Makedonia	J. & G. Dellides (<i>Props.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Phôs	D. Rizos (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Economikos Tachydromos	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)	Geo. Exindaris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	M. Ailianos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economica Nea (monthly)	Theo. Rozos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Editor's Union	C. Moraïtinis
Association des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Gabriel H. Bronnaire (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 45,452 square miles
Population: 3,001,715 (1938 estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent
Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: LUIS F. MENDIZÁBAL (Liberal Progressive)
Number of members 79

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, advocates more frequent changes in official personnel; absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Luis Mendiábal, Lic. Rafael Ordoñez Solís, Mariano Trabanino, General Roderico Anzueto and Carlos A. Soto.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection. Not active today.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church. Not active today.

PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
El Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Semi-official.	F. Hernandez de León (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,700,000 (1938 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from May 15, 1936

Cabinet

Personal Followers of President Vincent
Appointed September 15, 1938

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

*Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936,
for six-year term.*

President: LOUIS S. ZÉPHIRIN

Number of members 21

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

*Entire new Chamber elected on September 6, 1936,
for four-year term.*

President: EDGAR PIOUS

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For several years there has been no cleavage in political life in Haiti along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance. The present government is a highly personal one, with all executive and legislative office holders pronounced "Vincent men."

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Semi-official government paper.	Félix Viard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Moniteur (bi-weekly)	Official; bi-weekly.	Félix Bayard (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Vincent.	Fred. DuVigneaud (<i>Mgr.</i>)
L'Action Radicale (weekly)	Pro-Vincent.	J. Emmanuel Théard (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Phalange (weekly)	Catholic organ.	Gerard de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Les Annales Capoises	Pro-Vincent.	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Cap Hatien) (bi-weekly)		
La Lanterne	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Auguste de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cap Hatien) (weekly)		
Le Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Area: 44,275 square miles

Population: 1,038,779 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933
for four-year term; extended in 1936 for a further six years
and in 1939 until January, 1949

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until
December 4, 1942*

President: DR. PLUTARCO MUÑOZ PINEDA

Number of members (all Nationalists) 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936 and took effect on April 15, 1936. It extended the present term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period. The new Constitution establishes a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. In December, 1939, Congress approved a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Vice-President to January, 1949.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (formerly Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Fúnes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Foreign Relations and Development, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War) and General Carlos Izaguirre.

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen.

Santiago Meza Cálix (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza and Salomon Bueso.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista Tegucigalpa	Independent.	Alejandro Castro (<i>Prop.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista	Independent.	Graciela Bogran (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Alma Latina)		
Diario del Norte	Independent; liberal.	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(La Ceiba)		
El Diario Commercial.	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras
(San Pedro Sula)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
El Norte	Independent.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 45,407 square miles

Population: 10,695,322 (1939 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

National Union Party

Appointed May 13, 1938; reorganized November 15, 1938 and
February 17, 1939

Premier

COUNT PAUL TELEKI (National Union Party)

Appointed February 17, 1939

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (partly reconstituted
after terms of five years)*

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉ-
CHÉNYI

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of May, 1939 (for five years)

Speaker: ANDREW TASNÁDY-NAGY
(National Union Party)

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 43; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 38; church dignitaries, 29; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 3; Vacancies, 5; total, 243.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	190
Racist Group	28
Independent Agrarian	14
Upper Hungarian Union	13
Social Democratic	5
Liberal Opposition	5
National Socialist	4
United Christian	3
Christian National Socialist	3
National Front	3
Right Opposition	2
People's Party	1
Independents	5

Total 276

Notes: The Government bloc in the Chamber includes: National Union — 190, United Christian — 3, Upper Hungarian Union — 13; total — 206. The Opposition includes: Racist Group — 28, National Socialist — 4, National Front — 3, Christian National Socialist — 3, People's Party — 1, Right Opposition — 2, Independents — 5; total — 46.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party; represents interest of all classes of society characterized by Christian national convictions. Favors social progress and agrarian reform aiming at multiplying independent small proprietors and, as a transitory state, of leaseholders. Intends gradual absorption of estates over 700 acres by laying claim on the surplus. In the Jewish question wants to reduce preponderance of Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. After democratic reestablishment of the Upper House of the Parliament the party introduced secret ballot which was formerly the rule only in towns; favors social reform of workers' life, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. Follows a foreign policy based on friendly cooperation with the Rome-Berlin axis, friendship with Yugoslavia. Having achieved recognition of Hungary's military equality, development of army is a chief point of internal program. Government aims at improvement in the treatment of Hungarian minorities remaining since the partial revision of the treaty of Trianon, and at the further peaceful revision of the treaty.

Leaders: Count Paul Teleki (Premier), Béla de Imrédy (formerly Premier), Francis Bárczay (President of Party), Count Stephen Csáky (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Joseph Vargha (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), M. Homan (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnády-Nagy (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (Minister of Finance), General Charles Bartha (Minister of National Defense), Count Michael Teleki (Minister of Agriculture) and Andrew Jaross (Minister without Portfolio; represents region taken over from Czechoslovakia).

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small landowners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY: Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party; sometimes called "Zichy Party". Has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Griger's group and of various non-partisan members.

Leader: Count John Zichy.

UPPER HUNGARIAN UNION: Former members of Czechoslovak parliament. After transfer of their constituencies to Hungary, formed separate group in support of Government. Program under elaboration.

Leader: Andrew Jaross (Minister without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and cooperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional social-

ist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leader: Charles Peyer.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

Leader: Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Government.	Tibor Törs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Az Est	Pro-Government.	Ákos Bakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Felvidéki Magyar Hirlap	Pro-Government. Represents views of Upper Hungary.	Béla Pogány (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Sigmund Lányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Semi-official.	Géza Matolay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Eugene Lévai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Pro-Government.	Paul Szvatko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Nemzet	Opposition; Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Alexander Pethő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarzág	Opposition; National Socialist.	Kálmán Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	Eliah Mónus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Dr. Marius Rabinovszky (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ottlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal; independent.	Otto Légrády (<i>Prop.</i>)
Uj Magyarország	Pro-Government; anti-semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Desider Saly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szórtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Béla Kenéz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary. In French.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hungarian Quarterly (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary. In English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 118,888 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934
Reconstructed April 18, 1939

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: HARALDUR GUDMUNDSSON (People's)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Efri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	7
Independence	6
People's	2
Farmers	1
Total	16

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

Speaker: JÖRUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	12
Independence	11
People's	5
Socialist	3
Farmers	2
Total	33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Communications) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the King. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Ólafur Thors (M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Industries), Pétur Halldórsson (M.P.) and Pétur Ottosen (M.P.).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.
Leaders: Haraldur Gudmundsson (Speaker of Parliament) Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (M.P., former Premier) and Stefán Jóh. Stefánsson (Minister of Social Affairs).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party.

Leaders: Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education) and Jón Jónsson.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed by fusion of left wing of People's Party with the Communist Party.

Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson, Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Alþýðubladid	People's.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Thjóðviljinn	Socialist	Einar Olgeirsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vísir	Independence.	Kristján Gudlaugsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (tri-weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson and Thórarinn Thórarinnsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Framsókn (weekly)	Farmers.	Jón Jónsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ísafold-Vörður (weekly)	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,575,187 square miles (British India — 862,679; Indian States — 712,508)
Population: 338,170,632 (British India — 256,859,787; Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 census)

Sovereign

H. M. GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Born in 1895; proclaimed Emperor of India December 14, 1936

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

Governor-General's Executive Council

The Governor-General's Council consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Labor Department; Education, Health and Lands Department; and Railways and Communications Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the External Affairs Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.

PARLIAMENT * (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year term.</i>		LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year term.</i>	
<i>President:</i> SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Viceroy)		<i>President:</i> SIR ABDUR RAHIM	
Elected	32	Elected	102†
Nominated	26	Nominated	39
(Officials — 9, others — 17)		(Officials — 26, others — 13)	
Total		Total	
58		141	

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Apart from the European group, organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India, there are only two main political parties organized on an All-India basis. The first is Congress, a predominantly Hindu party, with an ambitious economic and social program. The party does not accept the Government of India Act and demands a new constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly elected on adult suffrage. The second party is the Moslem League which sympathizes generally with the political aims of the Congress but demands the safeguarding of the rights of the Muslim minority.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, Bhulabhai Desai (leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Babu Rajendra Prasad (President of Party), S. Satyamurthi and Subhas Chandra Bose.

MOSLEM LEAGUE. *Leader:* M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* A. Aikman and F. E. James.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India from the 1st April, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in four of the Provinces are given below. In the remaining provinces the Congress Ministries have resigned and the Government is being carried on by the governor under article 93 of the 1935 Government of India Act.

ASSAM

Chief Minister: SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA

The Government is a coalition of Moslems and Independent Hindus.

INDIA

BENGAL

Chief Minister: MR. ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HUQ

The Government is a coalition of Moslem League, Proja (or Peasants') Party, supported by Independent Hindus and Mohammedans.

PUNJAB

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN

The Government is a coalition of Unionist, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

SIND

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR ALLAHBAKHS MUHAMMAD UMAR SUMRO

The Government is a coalition of the Sind United Party and Hindu Independents.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India . . (Bombay)	Evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; group led by the late J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	Brojendra Nath Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika . . . (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress; extreme.	"A. B. P.," Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Moslem owned; Christian edited; pro-Moslem in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. P. Atkinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper. Pro-Congress Right Wing.	Pt. Malaviya & others (<i>Prop.</i>) P. N. Sinha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Moderate Nationalist.	Katauroja Punniiah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette . (Lahore)	British; viewpoint of official and commercial circles; leading daily of Northwest India.	F. W. Bustin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional; representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Desmond Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Srinivasan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (weekly) (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harijan (weekly) (Poona)	Mr. Gandhi's paper.	M. Desai (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Modern Review (monthly) . (Calcutta)	Nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (monthly). . (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; Liberal; general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India . . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919). It is an official association of 55 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action. The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members; (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is privileged to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Government, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action. Sixty-seven Conventions have been adopted, of which 865 ratifications by the various States Members have been registered. Sixty-six Recommendations have been adopted.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the general control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

JOHN G. WINANT (American). Elected June, 1938

Deputy Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed June, 1938

Assistant Director

A. P. TIXIER (French). Appointed August, 1937

There are in addition 15 Chiefs of Section and approximately 400 officials

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 116,000 square miles

Population: 2,857,077 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

KING FEISAL II

Born in 1934; ascended throne April 5, 1939

Regent

EMIR ABDUL ILLAH

Cabinet

Appointed December 26, 1938

Premier

GENERAL NURI AS-SAID

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. Elections to Parliament were held in 1937, but the new Parliament was dissolved on February 23, 1939, because of failure to coöperate with the Government of Nuri as-Said. Elections were held on June 5, 1939. The present Parliament has coöperated with the Government.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. It has been the declared policy of the present Government to re-introduce a party system after making changes in the Constitution and Electoral Law. The death of King Ghazi in 1939, and the outbreak of war in Europe have delayed these reforms.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al-Istiqlal	Independent.
Al-Bilad	Pro-Government.
Al-Iraq	Independent.
Al-Yom	Independent.
Az-Zaman	Pro-Government.
Iraq Times	Independent; in English and Arabic

IRELAND (EIRE)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,965,854 (1936 census)

President

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

Cabinet

Appointed June 30, 1938

Prime Minister

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on June 30, 1938

(Formerly President of Executive Council, 1932-1937)

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER (Seanad Eireann)

Election of August, 1938

Number of members 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected directly by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Premier.

LOWER CHAMBER (Dail Eireann)

Last general election, June, 1938 (five-year term)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	77
United Ireland	45
Labor	9
Independent	5
Farmer	2

Total 138

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Education), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance), P. J. Ruttledge (Minister for Local Government and

Public Health), Seán Lemass (Minister for Supplies), Seán McEntee (Minister for Commerce and Industry), Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Defense), Frank Aiken (Minister for Coördination of Defense), Thomas O. Derrig (Minister for Lands), Dr. James Ryan (Minister for Agriculture), Patrick J. Little (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs), Patrick Lynch (Attorney-General) and Senator William Quirke (Honorary Secretary of Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D., Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. and Gen. R. Mulcahy, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	J. Sweetman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosbie & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Evening Echo	National daily.	P. J. Kelly (<i>News Ed.</i>)
(Cork)		
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent . .	Only Sunday newspaper in Ireland.	Thomas O'Donnell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Leader (weekly) . .	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Standard (weekly) .	Catholic.	Peadar O'Curry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal . . .	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
(quarterly)		
Studies (quarterly) . . .	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 44,304,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Emperor of Ethiopia

King of Albania

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized October 31, 1939

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "Supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number three since one of them is deceased.) (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: The President of Senate; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the four Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated for a three-year term by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. The members in category two are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but at present there are 535, exclusive of 8 royal princes of Savoy, members by hereditary right. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

CHAMBER OF FASCI AND CORPORATIONS

President: Count Dino Grandi

On March 23, 1939, King Victor Emmanuel formally inaugurated the new Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, which replaces the old Chamber of Deputies provided in the Italian Constitution of 1848.

The members of the new Chamber, who are no longer called deputies but "national councillors," are not elected; instead, they hold their seats *ex officio* because of their membership in one of the three following bodies: the Fascist Grand Council, the National Council of the Fascist Party, and the National Council of Corporations. The number of national councillors is around 700. The nation is thus, in theory, represented by its professional and economic interests rather than by its geographical sub-divisions.

The laws governing the new Chamber provide that proposed laws of a constitutional character, decree-laws promulgated by the Council of Ministers under authority of the Law of January 31, 1926, (No. 100), legislative measures of a general character, measures relating to the competence of the judiciary, and budget estimates and returns of the State and autonomous State organizations (which shall be presented by the Head of the Government), shall be voted upon by both the new Chamber and the Senate. Other measures of sufficient importance may likewise be discussed and appropriate legislative measures approved, provided previous authorization of the Head of the Government is obtained. In contrast with the old Chamber, secret voting will not be allowed. Voting in future will be by a show of hands, or by acclamation.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various

national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalistic and expansionist. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree and having the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary General: Ettore Muti.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galeazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alessandro Pavolini (Minister for Popular Culture), Renato Ricci (Minister of Corporations), Count Dino Grandi (Minister of Grace and Justice), Paolo Thaon di Revel (Minister of Finance), Giuseppe Bottai (Minister of Education), Adelchi Serena (Minister of Public Works), Giuseppe Tassinari (Minister of Agriculture), Giovanni Host Venturi (Minister of Communications), Lt.-Gen. Achille Starace (Commander-in-chief of the Fascist Militia), Gen. Attilio Teruzzi (Minister of Italian Africa), Raffaello Riccardi (Minister of Foreign Trade), Alessandro Lessona (Minister of Colonies) and Marshal Rodolfo Graziani (Chief of Staff).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communiqué stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, Christian Democratic (Popolari), and socialist leaders are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorrjoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Ludovico Calda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegrafo (Leghorn)	Giovanni Ansaldo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

III

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sole (Milan)	Achille Bersellini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino (Naples)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (Trieste)	Rino Alessi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)	E. Bertuetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)	Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia.</i>	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Meridiano di Roma (weekly)	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Omnibus (weekly)	Political and literary.	Leo Longanesi (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Difesa della Razza (semi-monthly)	Supports new Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova-Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia	Economic and sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>) Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political and literary.	Tomaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population: Japan proper, 72,225,700 (1938 estimate); Korea and other possessions 28,442,000 (1935 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed January 15, 1940

Premier

ADMIRAL MITSUMASA YONAI

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Peers)

(Kizoku-in)

Members for life — 192; balance elected from and by special groups for seven years

President: COUNT YORINAGA MATSUDAIRA

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

(Shugi-in)

Election of April 30, 1937 (for four years)

Speaker: MATSUJU KOYAMA (Minseito)

<i>Groups *</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai	162	Minseito	175
Koseikai	68	Seiyukai	172
Kayokai	44	Shakai Taishuto	34
Koyu Kurabu	34	Tohokai	12
Dowakai	30	Dai-ichi Gi-in Kurabu	42
Doseikai	21	Independent and others	19
Non-partisan (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer-age).	33	Vacancies	12
Members of the Imperial Family	16	Total	466
Total	408		

* Strictly speaking, the House of Peers is not divided into political parties analogous to the House of Representatives. There are, however, officially recognized groups with special political interests and views as listed above.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The right to vote was formerly dependent upon a payment of a direct national tax. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the local or business interests of the voters. The election law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to a present total of over 15,000,000 persons.

The members of the present cabinet are: Adm. Mitsumasa Yonai (Premier), Hachiro Arita (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Shunroku Hata (Minister of War), Vice-Adm. Zengo Yoshida (Minister of the Navy), Yukio Sakurauchi (Minister of Finance), Count Hideo Kodama (Minister of Home Affairs), Shotatsu Kimura (Minister of Justice), Chinjiro Matsuura (Minister of Education), Toshio Shimada (Minister of Agriculture), Ginjiro Fujiwara (Minister of Commerce), Masanori Katsu (Minister of Communications), Tsuruhei Matsuno (Minister of Railways), Gen. Kuniaki Koiso (Minister of Overseas Affairs) and Shigeru Yoshida (Minister of Welfare).

For more than six years no political party has controlled a Japanese cabinet, and party differentiations have become increasingly confused and meaningless. This trend has been furthered by a movement (thus far inconclusive) for the establishment of a single dominant party, inspired in part by fascist precedents. There has been no general election since that of April 30, 1937. The following is descriptive of the various existing parties:

MINSEITO: The Minseito was founded as the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto. For two years prior to 1932 the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, but in the general election of February 20, 1932, the party fell to second place, its rival, the Seiyukai, obtaining a majority. In the general election of February 20, 1936, it again triumphed, but the military rebellion of February 26 was followed by the establishment of a non-party government under the leadership of Koki Hirota. In January, 1937, the Minseito was effective in the overthrow of the Hirota cabinet, but the succeeding cabinet under General Hayashi was not controlled by the Minseito party. In the general election of April 30, 1937, the Minseito lost some twenty-six seats though still remaining the largest party in the House of Representatives. The party generally enjoys the support of the urban and industrial population, and aims at promoting the interests of business and the industrial class. It advocates national economic planning and economy of national and local expenditure. When monetary questions were an important political issue the Minseito party advocated the gold standard. In *foreign affairs* it has given full support to the government in its pursuit of policy in and with regard to China.

Leaders: Chuji Machida (President of the Party and formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Gotaro Ogawa (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Magoichi Tawara (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki (formerly Premier) and Ryutaro Nagai (Minister of Communications).

SEIYUKAI: The Seiyukai party controlled the cabinet from December 1, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power as a consequence of the assassination of its leader and then premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. In the political crisis which resulted a superior party cabinet was installed. In large measure the Seiyukai represents the interests of land owners, particularly rural, and advocates railroad construction, roads, and other public works which promote the welfare of the rural population. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a policy of commercial expansion and exploitation in China, including Manchuria and Mongolia. Like all other parties, it supports the government in present China policy.

Two rival factions: the "Orthodox Group," headed by Fusanosuke Kuhara and the "Reform Group," led by Chikuhei Nakajima, have been struggling for leadership of the party during the past year.

Leaders; Kuhara Group: Fusanosuke Kuhara (leader), Masazumi Ando

Hideo Suzuki, Kiroku Oguchi, Etujiro Uyehara, Sadao Wakamiya and Tadahiko Okada; *Nakajima Group*: Chikuhei Nakajima (Leader), Shigeji Yokogawa Masajiro Kawashima, Sobee Hara, Hichiroku Tanabe and Masao Kimura.

SHAKAI TAISHUTO (Social Masses Party): Until a few years ago there were three or four so-called proletarian parties of socialistic or communistic flavor, but they were subjected to rigorous police interference. The only one which has survived is the Shakai Taishuto, the best organized and the most moderate of them all. This party made a spectacular gain in the general election of February, 1936, capturing 18 seats in the House of Representatives; in the general election of April 30, 1937, the victory was repeated when it won 36 seats in the House of Representatives. The rapid gain is attributed to a certain awakening of the working population to political interests. The party's platform is socialistic, advocating state control of industry and betterment of the working conditions of industrial labor. In past political campaigns the Shakai Taishuto has advocated peace and has expressed opposition to armament expansion; but in the present state of foreign affairs the party has not been vocal on these scores. It now supports the war in China and is Pan-Asian in policy.

Leaders: Iso Abe (Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), Hisashi Aso (Secretary of the Party), Motojiro Sugiyama, Komakichi Matsuoka, Toyohiko Kagawa, Juso Miwa and Mitsu Kono.

KOKUMIN DOMEI: A comparatively new party of fascist complexion organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi, formerly a leader of the Minseito and Home Minister in the Wakatsuki cabinet. Some thirty members of the Diet, mostly of the Minseito, deserted to join the new party. In the general election of 1936 it obtained but 15 seats in the Diet. During 1936 several of its prominent members deserted, and after the general election of April, 1937, the Kokumin Domei had only 11 seats in the House of Representatives. In *domestic policy* it advocates abandonment of free initiative in business, establishment of centrally controlled economy, and replacement of the cabinet by a national council of state. Its *foreign policy* is based upon the desire to establish Japan's hegemony over the Orient.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi and Ichiro Kiyose.

TOHOKAI: In May, 1936, Seigo Nakano, one of the leaders of the Kokumin Domei, broke away and organized a separate party, the Tohokai, which mustered 8 seats in the House of Representatives. This total was increased to 11 in the general election of April, 1937. The party avowedly admires Hitler and Mussolini, supports the war in China, and favors reorganization of Japanese political and economic life along totalitarian lines.

Leaders: Seigo Nakano, Torao Miura, Takeo Sugiura and Dai Oishi.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) Ritoku Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendency; fairly large circulation.	Takeyoshi Miki (<i>Pres.</i>) Chiichiro Takata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Wilfrid Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Japan Times and Mail . . .	In English; Japanese owned and edited; pro-Government; organ of the Foreign Office by which it is subsidized.	Hitoshi Ashida (<i>Pres.</i>) Yasotaro Morri (<i>Exec. Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun . . .	Chauvinistic; considerable circulation in military groups.	Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) Yuji Satsuma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal progressive.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun . . .	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun . . .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ch.</i>) Nobutaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) Motosaburo Takata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun . . .	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Pres.</i>) Yusai Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . . (Dairen, Kwantung Leased Territory)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Shigeo Ono (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hokkai Times . . .	Independent; leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Yoshio Abe (<i>Pres.</i>) Kiyoshi Nagauchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle . . . (Kobe)	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	E. A. Kennard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Yushin Nippo . . . (Kobe)	Independent; commercial news; wide circulation in Kobe.	Yoshisuke Kato (<i>Pres.</i>) Fuku Hirose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nagoya Shimbun . . . (Nagoya)	Minseito leaning; large circulation in Nagoya.	Ippai Mori (<i>Pres.</i>) Kissen Kobayashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi . . . (Nagoya)	Seiyukai leaning; large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ch.</i>) Nobutaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) Kiyokaze Hirakawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boeki Shimpō . . . (Yokohama)	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Tokeo Noda (<i>Pres.</i>) Yakuzo Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo . . . (Seoul, Korea)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Hitsuichi Taguchi (<i>Pres.</i>) Kan Niizuma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific . . . (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan . . . (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushin-sha . . . (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Inosuke Furuno (<i>Pres.</i>)
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LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 25,395 square miles

Population: 1,950,502 (1935 census)

President

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

Assumed office as President, in addition to that of Premier, on April 11, 1936, when the term of President Kviesis expired

Cabinet

Assumed power May 15, 1934

Premier

DR. KARLIS ULMANIS

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Dr. Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Cabinet of Ministers and President of the State, to which he was elected by the Cabinet of Ministers) and General J. Balodis (Vice President of the Cabinet of Ministers and Minister of War). The Law of March 19, 1936, provides that in the absence of the President, his office shall be filled by General Balodis in his personal capacity. The other members of the Cabinet are Vilhelms Munters (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Kornelijs Veitmanis (Minister of Interior), Alfreds Berzins (Minister of Public Relations), Janis Birznieks (Minister of Agriculture), Janis Kaminskis (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Julius Auskaps (Minister of Education), Hermans Apsits (Minister of Justice), Janis Volonts (Minister of Social Welfare), Janis Blumbergs (Minister of Commerce and Industry) and Karlis Piegazis (Comptroller General).

In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of all alien cultures and influences. The Government has been severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its *foreign policy* is based on the maintenance of Latvian independence but it signed a pact of mutual assistance with Soviet Russia on October 5, 1939.

PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining now have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Riga.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Estimated circulation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	20,000	Heinrichs Zarins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Juanakas Zinas	140,000	Peter Blaus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	5,000	Lt. Col. Kontrovskis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rīts	5,000	Arvids Klavsons (<i>Ed.</i>)
Segodnia	18,000	Michail Milruds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Segodnia Večerom	9,000	Michail Milruds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdības Vestnesis	10,000	Janis Osols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semgales Balss (Jelgava)	4,000	J. Pavlovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurzemes Vards (Liepāja)	5,000	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vords (Rēzekne)	6,000	H. Trops (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomists	2,500	J. Bokalders (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrāfa	Latvian telegraph agency.	Richards Berzins (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agentūra (LTA)		

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties. Amendments to the Covenant require the ratification of all the members of the Council and of all the Members of the League as a whole. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent Secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	Egypt	New Zealand
Afghanistan	Estonia	Norway
Albania †	Finland	Panama
Argentina	France	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Great Britain	Peru †
Belgium	Greece	Poland
Bolivia	Haiti	Portugal
Bulgaria	Hungary †	Rumania
Canada	India	Siam (Thailand)
Chile *	Iraq	South Africa (Union of)
China	Ireland	Spain †
Colombia	Latvia	Sweden
Cuba	Liberia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Turkey
Denmark	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Venezuela *
Ecuador	Netherlands	Yugoslavia

* Gave notice, during 1938, of withdrawal from the League to be effective two years from the date of notification.

† Gave notice, during 1939, of withdrawal from League to be effective two years from date of notification.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Italy *	Salvador *
Costa Rica *	Japan *	San Marino
Germany *	Liechtenstein	Sa'udi Arabia
Guatemala *	Monaco	United States
Honduras *	Nicaragua *	U. S. S. R. †
Iceland	Paraguay *	

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

† Expelled from the League on December 14, 1939.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of thirteen States Members of which two (Great Britain and France) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente; and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1939-1940

States Members

Belgium	Greece
Bolivia	Great Britain †
China	Iran (Persia)
Dominican Republic	Peru
Egypt	South Africa
Finland	Yugoslavia
France †	

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1940 amounts to 21,451,408 Swiss francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-Generals

SEAN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, February, 1937

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed June, 1939

Under Secretary-General

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed June, 1939

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

DEPARTMENT I

(General Affairs—Reduction of Armaments, Mandates, Minorities, Intellectual Coöperation, Liaison)

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). (Under Secretary-General)
Director for General Affairs

Mandates

E. R. DE HALLER (Swiss). Appointed January, 1938

Minorities and Intellectual Coöperation

R. SKYLSTAD (Norwegian). Appointed January, 1938

DEPARTMENT II

(Economic, Financial and Transit Department)

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931
Director of the Department

Economic Relations

R. CHARRON (French). Appointed April, 1939

Communications and Transit Organizations

B. LUKAĆ (Yugoslav). Appointed April, 1939

DEPARTMENT III

(Health and Social Questions, Suppression of the Opium Traffic)

Vacant

R. SKYLSTAD (Norwegian). (Director of Minorities and Intellectual Coöperation)

In charge of the Department

Legal Section

Vacant

Information Section

A. PELT (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

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Treasury

S. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

Direction of Personnel and Internal Administration

V. STENCEK (Czechoslovak). Appointed January, 1937

Central Section

J. V. WILSON (New Zealander). Appointed July, 1933

Secretariat of Permanent Control Opium Board

A. FELKIN (British). Appointed May, 1939

Attached to Principal Officers

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934. *Director*
E. H. R. VIGIER (French). Appointed February, 1938. *Chief of Section*

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

Palestine: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

High Commissioner: Gabriel Preaux

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

Premier: Nassaouhi Alboukhari

Syria concluded with France a treaty on September 9, 1936, which will terminate the mandate and secure admission of Syria to the League of Nations after three years. It has not been ratified.

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

France has concluded with Lebanon a treaty similar to that with Syria.

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 800,000 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles
 Population: 293,671 (1931 census)
 Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles
 Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)
 Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles
 Population: 2,340,000 (1936 estimate)
 Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles
 Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
 Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
 Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)
 Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles
 Population: 54,778 (1936 census)
 Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres
 Population: 2,922 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles
 Population: 505,000 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles
 Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague
 Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

A general election of members of the Court was due to take place in 1939, but the Assembly of the League decided in the present circumstances to continue the same judges in office for the time being, as is possible under the Statute.

Judges

M. GUERRERO, President (Salvadorian)	M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian)
SIR CECIL HURST (British)	COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)
M. NAGAOKA (Japanese)	M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese)
M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)
M. FROMAGEOT (French)	M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)	M. URRUTIA (Colombian)
M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)	MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON (American)
M. R. W. ERICH (Finnish)	

Registrar

J. LOPEZ OLIVAN (Spanish)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia

Area: 43,000 square miles

Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936
for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig) *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members *. 10 Number of Members *. 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the Constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (General Secretary).

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold Constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Literary Companion . .	Non-partisan.	D. C. Nelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror . . .	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LITHUANIA

Capital: Vilna

Area: 22,965 square miles

Population: 2,879,070 (1939 estimate)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session following *coup d'état* of December 17, 1926

Reëlected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1932, and November 14, 1938

Cabinet

Nationalist Union, including Christian Democrats and Agrarian Socialists

Appointed November 21, 1939

Premier

ANTANAS MERKYS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Last election, June 9 and 10, 1936

President: K. ŠAKENIS

Number of members 49

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform; advocates authoritative form of government. In *foreign policy* favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states and the cultivation of good relations with all other states, particularly with those having a common frontier with Lithuania. As of February 6, 1936, all other political parties were officially dissolved.

A government crisis began on November 10, 1939, with the conflict between army and political leaders over the pact with Soviet Russia granting her military bases on Lithuanian soil. A new Cabinet was appointed on November 21, 1939.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic), Antanas Merkys (Premier) and Dr. D. Cesevičius (Chairman of Party).

The members of the Cabinet are: Antanas Merkys (Premier), Kazys Bizauskas (Vice-Premier), Juozas Urbys (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Kazys Musteikas (Minister of War), Gen. Kazys Skucas (Minister of Interior), Prof. Antanas Tamosaitis (Minister of Justice), Ernestas Galvanauskas (Minister of Finance), Kasimir Jokantas (Minister of Education), Juozas Audenas (Minister of Agriculture) and Jonas Masiliunas (Minister of Communications).

PRESS

Political affiliations are given as they were prior to the dissolution, in 1936, of all parties excepting the National Union.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Kaunas.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
XX Amžius	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	Dr. Ig. Skrupskelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzien Polski	Polish.	B. Paškevičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Aidas	Nationalist; semi-official government organ.	V. Alantas-Jaksevicius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Žinios	Organ of People's Radical Party.	J. Kardelis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vilniaus Balsas (Vilna)	Non-partisan.	R. Mackevicius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	A. Kolodnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Darbininkas (weekly)	Catholic Worker's Union.	Prof. P. Dovydaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diena (weekly)	Non-partisan.	J. Petrenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunoji Karta (weekly)	Nationalist organ of youth.	J. Paplėnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	S. Urbanavičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Ūkininkas (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	V. Ožkinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsų Laikraštis (weekly)	Catholic organ.	J. Grušas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujoji Romuva (weekly)	Non-partisan; literary.	J. Keliuotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sekmadienis (weekly)	Non-partisan.	V. Radzevičius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Nationalist tendencies; organ of Riflemen's Association.	J. Kalnenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic; organ of Chamber of Agriculture.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vairas (weekly)	Organ of Nationalist Union; political and cultural.	K. Nausėdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkultura (monthly)	Socialist.	Prof. A. Purenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	Prof. P. Salčius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tautos Ūkis (monthly)	Economic.	Vladas Balsys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zidinys (monthly)	Catholic tendency; cultural and scientific.	J. Skrupskelis (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE
Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative, Radical-Liberal and Socialist)
Appointed November 5, 1937

Premier

PETER DUPONG (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	18
Radical-Liberal	6
Other Parties	6

Total 55

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Peter Dupong (Premier), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum (Minister of Justice and of Health) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor, of Social Insurance and of Mines).

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (Catholic Dissenters): Adheres to the existing constitution.

Leaders: Leon Müller and Peter Prüm.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt (Esch-sur-Alzette)	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourg	Independent; in French.	J. Sentz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt	Independent Nationalist.	Antoine Schmitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung (Grevenmacher)	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City

Area: 763,944 square miles

Population: 18,526,258 (1936 estimate)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934; assumed office November 30, 1934
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed June 17, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez was the first President of the Executive Committee of the Party. He was replaced by General Heriberto Jara on June 19, 1939.

President Lázaro Cárdenas assumed office on November 30, 1934. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Ignacio García Téllez (Minister of Interior), Gen. Eduardo Hay (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eduardo Suárez (Minister of Finance), Gen. Jesús Agustín Castro (Minister of National Defense), Efraín Buenrostro (Minister of National Economy), José G. Parrés (Minister of Agriculture), Ingeniero Melquiades Angulo (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Gonzalo Vázquez Vela (Minister of Public Education), Silvestre Guerrero (Minister of Public Assistance), Gabino Vázquez (Chief of Agrarian Department), Dr. José Siurob (Chief of Department of Public Health), Prof. Luis Chavez Orozco (Chief of Department of Indian Affairs), Col. Ignacio Beteta (Chief of Department of Physical Education), Raúl Castellano (Chief of Federal District), Lic. Agustín Leñero (Private Secretary to the President) and Genaro V. Vázquez (Attorney General).

MEXICO

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero . . .	Financial.	J. A. Perez de L. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llamo (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Nacional	Official organ of Party of the Mexican Revolution.	Raul Norviegia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herrerias (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Fernando Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>El Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (Torreon)	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hombre Libre (Thrice weekly)	Independent, ultra-conservative; critical of present Administration.	Diego Arenas Guzmán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>El Universal</i> . Gonzálo de la Parra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly).	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Popular (monthly)	Labor Organ of C. T. M.	Vicente Lombardo Toledano (<i>Ed.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam
Seat of Government: The Hague
Area: 13,210 square miles (excluding water)
Population: 8,780,004 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890
Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Coalition (Roman Catholic, Christian Historical, Social
Democratic and Liberal Democrats; two non-partisan
Ministers)

Appointed August 9, 1939

Premier

JONKHEER DR. D. J. DE GEER
(Christian Historical)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Eerste Kamer)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Tweede Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed
by halves every three years)*

Election of May, 1937 (for four years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

President: DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAİK
(Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	12
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	6
National Socialist Movement	4
Liberal	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	50

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	31
Social Democratic Labor	23
Anti-Revolutionary	17
Christian Historical	8
Liberal Democratic	6
Liberal	4
National Socialist Movement	4
Communist	3
Minor Parties	4

Total 100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Includes nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favors a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; bases its program on the Papal encyclicals Graves de Communi Re, Immortale Dei, Rerum Novarum and Quadragesimo

Anno, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aims at the restoration of corporations, stands for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of Nations, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Charles J. I. M. Welter (Minister of Colonies), Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (Member of State Council), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (Minister of Economic Affairs), Dr. L. N. Deckers (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, combating of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions. For the first time in history the Party is represented in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Waterways), W. Drees (Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs), Dr. H. B. W. Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Dr. H. Colijn (President of Party), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. Schouten (Leader in Lower Chamber). Prof. P. F. Gerbrandy (Minister of Justice) favors this Party.

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (Premier, Minister of Finance and Minister of General Affairs), Jan ter Haar (President of Party), H. W. Tilanus (Leader in Lower Chamber), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (formerly Minister of Education), Jonkheer Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber) and H. van Boeijen (Minister of Home Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY: Stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic

administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), J. Gelderman (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. I. H. J. Vos (Member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes. National disarmament has been deleted from working program.

Leaders: Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber and outstanding advocate of disarmament), Dr. A. M. Joeke (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education Arts and Sciences).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favors abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state. In *foreign policy* opposes League of Nations and favors economic coöperation with the Colonies and adequate military and economic defense.

Leaders: A. A. Mussert, Dr. A. J. van Vessem (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser (Leader in Lower Chamber), Roestam Effendi and D. Wijnkoop (Members of Lower Chamber).

NON-PARTY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET: E. N. van Kleffens (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Lieut.-Col. A. Q. H. Dijkhoorn (Minister of Defense).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . . (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. H. M. Planten (<i>Dir.</i>) D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam) . . .	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlugt (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. H. Colijn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	L. J. Stolwijk (<i>Dir.</i>) L. Schlichting (<i>Ed.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Volksdagblad (Amsterdam)	Organ of Communist Party.	P. de Groot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Volk (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Y. G. van der Veen (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) Dr. F. A. de Graaff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. J. H. J. M. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. P. C. Swart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Nationale Dagblad (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	Dr. M. M. Rost van Tonningen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Groene Amsterdammer (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Independent; political and literary.	Editorial Commission. Th. Moussault (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National Socialist.	H. Reydon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economische Voorlichting (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, economic, and financial.	Dr. L. G. van Dam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vrijzinnig-Democrataat (Almelo) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>)
Gids (monthly) (Amsterdam)	Political and literary.	Prof. H. T. Colenbrander (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. W. Banning and Prof. J. van Gelderen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialisme en Democratie (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belifante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruïne (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872, Labrador: 4,716

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN
Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term
which has been extended

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

Members of Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), J. H. Penson (Finance), J. H. Gorvin (Natural Resources); *Newfoundlanders*, J. A. Winter (Home Affairs and Education), L. E. Emerson (Justice), Sir John C. Puddester (Public Health and Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fishermen-Workers Tribune .	Labor.	K. M. Browne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labor Herald	Labor.	W. J. Keough (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade .	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Review (weekly)		
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Port Union)		
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 103,934 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,642,841, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1939 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

VISCOUNT GALWAY

Assumed office April 12, 1935, for five-year term

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Prime Minister

MICHAEL J. SAVAGE (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years

Speaker: MARK FAGAN

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Election of October 15, 1938 (for three years)

Speaker: W. E. BARNARD (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	53
National	25
Independent	2

Present number of members . . 36 Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes), at the General Election of November, 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the reserve bank and the mortgage corporation (the latter under the title of the State Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas and (if necessary) at home; adjusting farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into all industries where economically possible; a minimum basic wage for all workers over the age of 21 years; and compulsory unionization of all workers. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression; the building of new highways, etc. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936. The

Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, came into force on April 1, 1939, but its full operation has been delayed due to the reluctance of the medical profession to enter into contracts for payment of health and maternity benefits. The Act provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances. In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: to put into force the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the past three years. The Labor Party has unqualifiedly supported the United Kingdom in the present war, and under its leadership New Zealand entered the hostilities on September 3, 1939. War legislation has included measures to provide Government control of the Reserve Bank's policy and functions, and extension of state marketing powers to include all commodities.

Leaders: Michael J. Savage (Prime Minister and Minister of External and Native Affairs), Peter Fraser (Minister of Education, Health and Marine), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance and Customs and of Social Security), Mark Fagan (Speaker of the Legislative Council), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General and Minister of Justice), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Pensions), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works and Transport), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Railways and Industries), W. L. Martin (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Employment and Immigration), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines and of Labor), F. Jones (Postmaster General and Minister of Defense), W. E. Barnard (Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Robert McKeen (Chairman of Committees) and John A. Lee (Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance).

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties united in 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression and fought the election of 1935 as one party. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget, deal with unemployment, etc., reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a more modest conservative form of the Labor Party program, the party standing for "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government. The National Party would not have brought the Social Security Act into force but would have replaced it with a less extensive scheme, abolished compulsory unionism, completed public works already under way, and given tenants of state houses the right of purchase. Much of the Labor Party's legislation would have remained in force.

Leaders: Adam Hamilton (Leader of Party), George W. Forbes (formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (formerly Prime Minister), Sir Alfred Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense), J. Hargest and S. G. Holland.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	National.	C. W. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent National; established in 1865.	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	National; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Mgr. Dir.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Prop.</i>) R. M. Hacket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Star-Sun	National.	A. G. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	National.	Hugo Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	National.	Sir James Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua

Area: 51,660 square miles

Population: 1,133,572 (1937 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term. Reëlected by Constituent Assembly, March 23, 1939. Inaugurated March 30, 1939, for eight-year term.

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

President: Named monthly

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	12	Liberal	26
Nationalist Conservative . . .	3	Nationalist Conservative . . .	9
Traditionalist Conservative . .	1	Traditionalist Conservative . .	7
<hr/> Total	16	<hr/> Total	42

* Fifteen elected members, and all ex-Presidents, of whom only one (General Moncada, Liberal) is sitting.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (former President), General José María Moncada (former President), Enoc Aguado (former Vice-President and President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Modesto Armijo (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr. Leonardo Argüello (former Foreign Minister).

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

Leaders: José Solórzano Díaz, Gabry Rivas and Dr. Juan José Martínez.

TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings;

NICARAGUA

compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Liberal.	Carlos Bravo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Nueva Prensa	Nationalist-Conservative.	Carlos Manuel Flores (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Información	Conservative.	Manuel País Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
El Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
El Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
El Cronista	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
La Voz del Atlántico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed March 20, 1935

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1936 (for four years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian); A. MOAN (Labor)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

NERI VALEN (Liberal); P. THORVIK (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social Reform Party	1
Total	150

* The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: Possibly more radical than other labor parties in Western Europe. Strengthened during 1927 by union with it of former Social Democratic Party. Marxist party in program, aiming at establishment of socialist com-

munity, not only by parliamentary means, but also through trade unionism, and at least in theory by class war. At its National meeting in November, 1939, the Party stated that it "dissociates itself from dictatorship in any form". Independent of Third Internationale, but affiliated during 1938 with the Second (Amsterdam) Internationale.

Leaders: J. Nygaardsvold (Premier), Martin Tranmæl (Editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party, Minister of Finance), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Moderate faction), Col. Birger Ljunberg (Minister of National Defense), K. O. P. Bergsvik (formerly Minister of Finance), Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (Minister of Labor), Trygve Lie (Minister of Supplies), Sverre Stostad (Parliamentary Leader and Minister of Social Affairs), Terje Wold (Minister of Justice), Anders Frihagen (Minister of Commerce), Hans Ystgaard (Minister of Agriculture), Nils Hjeltveit (Minister of Education), and Konrad Nordahl (Chairman of Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY ("The Right"): A Liberal-Conservative, national, right party, strongly anti-Communist. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen, Eyvind Getz (Member of Storting) and A. H. Nordlie (Member of Storting).

LIBERAL PARTY ("The Left"): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement. Coöperates with Labor Party in matters of social legislation.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), E. Evenrud (Secretary of Party), Neri Valen (Speaker of Odelsting), and Betzy Kjelsberg (formerly President of the National Council of Women).

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country. Frequently coöperates with Labor Party to form a majority bloc in the Storting.

Leaders: Nils Trædal (Chairman), J. Hundseid (formerly Premier), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (Speaker of the Lagting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and E. G. Borch (Member of Storting).

SOCIAL REFORM PARTY: Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion.

Leader: Dybwad Brochmann.

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Anti-Communist. It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections. In virtual dissolution.

Leader: Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjøløw and Werner Erichsen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels — og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	J. Schanche Jonassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Haakon Torsvik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Independent Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Drammens Tidende (Drammen)	Conservative.	L. Sørensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fremtiden (Drammen)	Labor.	H. Karlsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Finn Moe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Internasjonal Politikk (10 times a year)	International affairs.	Dr. Arne Ordning and Dr. Frede Castberg (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyrå	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	T. Kandahl (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	B. Knudsen (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. AUGUSTO S. BOYD

(National Revolutionary-Coalition)

Assumed office on death of President Arosemena on December 16, 1939, for unexpired term ending in 1940

Presidential Designates

Elected by National Assembly, September 6, 1938, for two years

First Designate: AUGUSTO S. BOYD (now President)

Second Designate: EZEQUIEL FERNÁNDEZ JAÉN

Third Designate: JACINTO LOPEZ Y LEON

Cabinet

National Revolutionary-Coalition

Appointed February 28, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 7, 1936 (for four years)

President: Elected monthly

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal and Democratic Doctrinary Liberal	12
National Revolutionary	9
National Liberal	7
Conservative	2
United Liberal	1
Socialist	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the national elections of June 7, 1936, the National Revolutionary, National Liberal and Conservative Parties supported the candidacy of Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena, but maintained separate tickets for delegates to the National Assembly. They are the so-called Government parties in the National Assembly.

The Doctrinary Liberal, Democratic Doctrinary Liberal, Reform Liberal, and Socialist parties, all of which supported the candidacy of Domingo Díaz A., together with the United Liberals, of which ex-President Belisario Porras was the candidate, form the opposition groups. Except for the Socialist Party, led by Dr. Demetrio Porras, no party has a distinctive program, personal and

party allegiances being extremely flexible. Political activities have already commenced preparatory to the national presidential election to be held the first Sunday of June, 1940. The National Revolutionary Party has nominated Dr. Arnulfo Arias (brother of ex-President Dr. Harmodio Arias), as its candidate, and it is announced that his candidacy will be supported by the National Liberal and Conservative Parties.

Ratifications of the General Treaty and the Trans-Isthmian Highway Convention, signed with the United States on March 2, 1936, were finally exchanged immediately following approval by the United States Senate on July 25, 1939. The General Treaty cancels the United States guarantee to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panamá under the Canal Treaty of 1903 and at the same time establishes an agreement upon a policy of joint responsibility and of coöperation in the furtherance of the common interests of the two countries. These agreements, the extension of the so-called free trade policy of ex-President Arias, rural sanitation and education and agricultural intensification in the provinces have been among the more important aims of the late President Arosemena's administration.

President Boyd's cabinet includes Leopoldo Arosemena (Secretary of Government and Justice), Dr. Narciso Garay (Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Communications), Ezequiel Fernández Jaén (Secretary of Finance and Treasury), Ernesto Jaén Guardia (Secretary of Welfare, Health and Public Works), Ernesto Méndez (Secretary of Labor, Commerce and Industries) and Aníbal Ríos D. (Secretary of Education and Agriculture).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) G. Z. Typaldos (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Nuevo Diario . . .	Closely identified with Arosemena administration; founded in 1937.	Rafael Samudio A. (<i>Dir.</i>) Luis J. Sayavedra (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Panama American . . .	English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Principal Owner</i>) Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Pres.</i>) Dr. Octavio Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panamá-América . . .	(see above.)	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	
El Tiempo (evening) . . .	Opposition; founded in 1921.	Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Mundo Grafico . . . (weekly)	Non-political.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción
Area: 321,000 square miles
Population: 1,000,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL JOSÉ FÉLIX ESTIGARRIBIA
Elected April 30, 1939; assumed office August 15, 1939

Cabinet

Appointed August 15, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)	
(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)		(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)	
<i>President:</i> DR. LUÍS A. RIART (Liberal)		<i>President:</i> DR. ALEJANDRO MARÍN IGLÉSIAS (Liberal)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	20	Liberal	40
Total	20	Total	40

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15th Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new Government promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections. Congress met in October, 1938, for the first time since 1936, and thus took the first step back to constitutional government.

The members of the Cabinet are Justo Prieto (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Nicolas Delgado (Minister of Interior), Col. Eduardo Torreani Viera (Minister of War and Marine), Cipriano Codas (Minister of Finance), Pablo Max Insfran (Minister of Economics), Alejandro Davalos (Minister of Health) and Efraim Cardozo (Minister of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders: Dr. Geronimo Riart (President of Party), José P. Guggiari, Justo P. Prieto (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luís A. Riart, Modesto Guggiari, Eduardo

Schaerer, Manuel Burgos, Belisario Rivarola, Justo Pastor Benítez, Narciso Méndez Benítez, Horacio A. Fernandez (Minister to the United States), Juan F. Recalde, Alejandro Dávalos, Carlos Gatti, Francisco Sapena Pastor, Alejandro Marín Iglesias, Enrique Bordenave, Enrique Ayala, Efraím Cardozo, Ernesto Gavilán, Arturo Bordon, Cristobal Duarte, Pastor Urbietta Rojas, Artemio Mereles, Rogelio Pavón, Leonardo López, Policarpo Artaza, Carlos Centurión, Luís Chase Sosa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 or 1939 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Leon Mallorquín, Pedro Peña, Dr. Federico Chaves, Américo Domaniczky, José Zacarías, José Zacarías Arza, Ramón Méndez Paiva, Luís Oscar Boettner, J. Eulogio Estigarribia, Angel Florentín Peña, Juan R. Chaves, J. Manuel Frutos, Crispín Insaurralde, Guillermo Enciso, Felipe Molas López, J. Natalicio Gonzalez, Victor Morínigo, Leandro P. Prieto, Bernardo Ocampos, Fabio da Silva, H. Sánchez Quell.

PRESS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February, 1936. Most of them were reorganized and reestablished after August 13, 1937.

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario	D. Artemio Mereles (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Liberal	Dr. Francisco O. Saguier (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Patria	Don Victor Morinigo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo	Dr. Carlos A. Pedretti (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 12,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed October 26, 1939

Premier

DR. AHMED MATINE-DAFTARY

PARLIAMENT

(Majlis)

Election of 1939 (for two years)

Speaker: HASSAN ESFANDIARY

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily except Saturdays.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat	Founded 1925.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Majid Movaqqar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Teheran	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajaddod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,500,000 (1936 estimate)

President

DR. MANUEL PRADO UGARTECHE

Elected on October 22, 1939; assumed office December 8, 1939,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 8, 1939

President of the Cabinet

DR. ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of October 22, 1939. Renewed by thirds
every two years*

President: GEN. ERNESTO MONTAGNE

Number of members 48

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 22, 1939. Renewed by thirds
every two years*

President: DR. CARLOS SAYAN AL-
VAREZ

Number of members 140

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have practically disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections in which the Apra was defeated. In 1936 the Apra Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and was not allowed to have candidates in the October, 1939, elections.

Twelve political parties (practically all except the *Apra* and a wing of the *Unión Revolucionaria*) formed a coalition termed Concentración Nacional de Partidos, and designated Manuel Prado Ugarteche as their candidate for the presidency. The *Frente Patriótico* was the name given to the opposition forces (a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria, as well as independent, conservative groups), and these designated Dr. José Quesada as their candidate. These were the only two candidates participating in the Presidential elections of October 22, 1939.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro (President of Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Guillermo Garrido Lecca (Minister of Interior), Oscar Ramos Cabieses (Minister of Finance), Carlos Moreyra Paz Soldan (Minister of Development), Dr. Pedro Oliveira (Minister of Education), Dr. Lino Cornejo (Minister of Justice), Dr. Constantino J. Carvalho

(Minister of Health), Col. Teófilo Iglesias (Minister of War) and Capt. Federico Diaz Dulanto (Minister of the Navy).

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: This party split into two wings for the October, 1939, elections. One (headed by Gen. Cirilio Ortega) favored Manuel Prado for President; the other (headed by Luis A. Flores) favored the opposition candidate Dr. José Quesada. The Party advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: General Cirilio Ortega (Acting President of Party), Abelardo Solís, Ernesto Delgado Guitierrez, Manuel Diez Canseco, Luis A. Flores and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Coöperates with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: J. M. García Bedoya, José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspillaga and Luis Miró Quesada.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Dr. Albert Salomon and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorgan-

ized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

APRA PARTY (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leader: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leaders: Elias Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A new party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA: A new party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes. During the presidential elections of 1936 the leader of this party received the vote of the Apra Party since the latter's candidate was debarred. It was charged that when it appeared that there would be a majority for the Socialist candidate the count of the returns was suspended.

Leader: Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

LIBERAL PARTY: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: Gerardo Balbuena and Ricardo Monteagudo.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

Leaders: Pedro Beltrán and Gerardo Klinge.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Antorcha *	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugoletti Dansay (Ed.)
El Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Luis León P. (Mgr.)
La Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (Prop.) Fernando A. Franco (Ed.)
La Noche	Pro-Administration.	Ernesto Balarezo Pinillos (Dir.)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Daniel Camio B. (Dir.)
La Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	Roberto Rojas (Ed.)
Suplemento	Pro-Administration.	José V. Faura (Prop. and Dir.)
La Tribuna *	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor Haya de la Torre (Dir.)
El Universal	Pro-Administration.	Humberto del Aguila (Ed.)

* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law but circulates clandestinely.

PERU

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Deber (Arequipa)	Conservative; Clerical; Civil- ista.	Dr. J. G. Guevara (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zagarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Callao (Callao)	Pro-Administration; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Sanción (Callao)	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
El Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Sol (Cuzco)	Pro-Administration.	Mrs. M. E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
West Coast Leader (weekly) . .	Independent; in English.	C. N. Griffis (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo * (bi-weekly) . . .	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Felipe Alvarado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Luis M. Cespedes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Boletin del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Boletin Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista de Economia Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law but circulates clandestinely.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Capital: Manila

Area: 114,400 square miles

Population: 16,000,751 (1938 census)

United States High Commissioner

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE

Appointed July 21, 1939

Assumed office August 8, 1939

President

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected September 17, 1935, for six-year term

Assumed office November 15, 1935

Cabinet

Partido Nacionalista

Reconstituted on November 26, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(National Assembly)

Election of November 8, 1938 (three-year term)

Speaker: JOSE YULO

Parties

Representation

Partido Nacionalista 98

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act which had been passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt; both groups voted for acceptance.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of

national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition. The victorious candidates for seats in the new National Assembly all ran on the coalition platform. Other parties in the field were the National Socialist Party, led by General Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Republican Party, led by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, both parties being created for the occasion and their names being of little significance. They made a poor showing against the combined Quezon-Osmeña forces in the elections held on September 17, 1935.

In October, 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and this was formally ratified by the respective memberships of the two groups in September, 1937.

In the elections for the second National Assembly held on November 8, 1938, the Partido Nacionalista, or Quezon-Osmeña combination, again made a clean sweep.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was amended by the Tydings-Kocalkowski (Philippine Economic Adjustment) Act, approved by the President of the United States on August 7, 1939, which was accepted by a resolution of the National Assembly on September 15, making it part of the Ordinance appended to the Philippine Constitution, the resolution being approved by the people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held on October 24 and ratified by the President of the United States on November 10, 1939.

The Cabinet is at present made up of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Rafael R. Alunan (Secretary of the Interior), Manuel Roxas (Secretary of Finance), Jose Abad Santos (Secretary of Justice), Benigno S. Aquino (Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce), M. J. Cuenco (Secretary of Public Works and Communications), Jorge Bocobo (Secretary of Public Instruction), Jose Avelino (Secretary of Labor), Teofilo Sison (Secretary of National Defense) and Jorge B. Vargas (Secretary to the President).

PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald	Nacionalista; in English.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>) Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press (weekly)	Independent; in English, and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (monthly)	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

(Temporary Capital: Angers, France)

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

Population: 34,221,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

President

WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ

(Former Governor of Pomorze Province)

Appointed by President Mościcki on his resignation,
on September 30, 1939, in accordance with
terms of the Polish Constitution

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed September 30, 1939

Premier

GENERAL WŁADYSŁAS SIKORSKI

PARLIAMENT

(Dissolved by Presidential decree November, 1939)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sejm)

*Election of November 13, 1938. One third of the
Senators were appointed by the President on
November 22, 1938*

Election of November 6, 1938

Speaker: BOGUSŁAW MIEDZIŃSKI

Speaker: WACŁAW MAKOWSKI

Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, and by Soviet Russia on September 17, 1939. The Government was forced to leave Polish territory on September 18, 1939. President Mościcki resigned on September 30, 1939 and appointed Władysław Raczkiewicz in his place. The new president appointed General Władysław Sikorski as Premier in succession to Gen. Składkowski on September 30, 1939. Marshal Śmigły-Rydz resigned as Inspector General of the Army and was interned in Rumania, and his functions were assumed by General Sikorski. Col. Joseph Beck, former Foreign Minister, and other cabinet members were also interned in Rumania. Great Britain, France, the Vatican, the United States and other powers have not ceased to recognize this government. It has established its temporary capital at Angers, France, where the French Government has granted it extra-territorial rights and where the foreign diplomatic corps is in attendance.

The members of the cabinet are: General Władysław Sikorski (Premier, Minister of War, Commander of the Polish Armies in France), August Zaleski (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Colonel Adam Koc (Minister of Finance), Prof. Stanislas Stroński (Vice President of the Council and Minister without Portfolio) and Jan Ciechanowski (Secretary General of the Premier's Office, former Minister in Washington).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(Prior to German and Russian invasions.)

While political groups, except for the National Unity Movement, established by Col. Adam Koc in 1937, had no representation as such in the Parliament, they still existed outside it.

On the initiative of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz, Colonel Adam Koc formed the National Unity Movement with the intention of enrolling all citizens in order to strengthen Poland internally. On January 11, 1938, Colonel Koc retired from the leadership of the Movement and was succeeded by General Stanisław Skwarczyński.

On September 13, 1938, President Mościcki dissolved Parliament. New elections were held on November 6 and 13, 1938. All candidates except a few independent Ukrainians and Jews belonged to the Government party. The opposition boycotted the election.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(As constituted prior to invasion of Germany and Russia in September, 1939.)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Reorganized in 1937. Pro-Government, ready to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represents large landowning interests and those of large industry.

Leaders: Count Adolf Bniński (President), Prince Janusz Radziwiłł, Adam Krzyżanowski, Count Józef Wielowieyski.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB: Established by a pro-Government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the present electoral laws. The group opposes the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposes anti-Semitism.

Leaders: Senator and University Professor Mieczysław Michałowicz, Professor Marcelli Handelsman.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS: Conservative, nationalistic, anti-Semitic, democratic; advocate amendment of Constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; opposes regional self-government for national minorities and radical Agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposes Government and National Unity Movement. Represents landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

Leaders: K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski, Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

PEASANT PARTY: Demands that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They demand democratization of the present electoral laws and their social program includes a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocate a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland, though certain groups of this party are anti-Semitic in opposition to the present régime.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos, Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm) and Stanisław Thugutt.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desires to coöperate with racial minorities and opposes Communism. Demands return to parliamentary democracy. Represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, farm workers. Opposes present régime.

Leaders: Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski, Zygmunt Żuławski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

LABOR PARTY: Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia, is of minor importance. Opposes Government.

Leaders: Wojciech Korfanty (in exile), Władysław Tempka, Karol Popiel.

NATIONAL RADICALS: Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controls great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposes Government and National Unity Movement, but branch under Bolesław Piasecki coöperates with Young Poland, a group close to Colonel Koc.

Leaders: Attorney Jodziewicz and Editor Zaleski.

PRESS *

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Gluźński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Conservative; pro-Government.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational; pro-Government.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Informational; pro-Government.	B. Hensel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government Party.	R. Starzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goniec Warszawski	National-independent.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry; pro-Government.	Dr. Marceł Karczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mały Dziennik	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wieczór Warszawski	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Bydgoski	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bydgoszcz)		
Głos Narodu (Kraków) . . .	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist; pro-Government.	Marjan Dąbrowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków) . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	H. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowice)		
Polonia (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Dir.</i>)
Obserschlesischer Kurier . .	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Łódź) .	German.	Bernhard von Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Nusbaum-Oltaszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila (Lwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Heschel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dilo (Lwów)	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The papers with their affiliations and editors are listed as of August before the German invasion. Many papers have doubtless been suppressed.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów) . . .	National Party.	Jan Matyasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów) . . .	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański . . .	Pro-Government; conserva-	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)	tive.	
Kurier Poznański (Poznań) .	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań) .	German minority organ.	E. Petrull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń) . .	Pro-Government.	T. Schab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń) . .	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno) .	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Wileński (Wilno) . .	Liberal; pro-Government.	Wanda Pelczyńska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo (Wilno)	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly) .	Peasants' interests; pro-Gov-	M. Michalski, F. Gwiżdż and J.
	ernment.	Bojko (<i>Eds.</i>)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Czesław Pêche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany . . .	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union	Cr. Łysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly) .	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmow-
		ska (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Dr. J. Załuska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast (Kraków) (weekly) . .	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Gospodarczy . . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro-	W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
	Government.	
Polityka Narodów (monthly)	Organ of Foreign Office.	I. Matuszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Ścieżyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (<i>Dir.</i>)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 7,260,000 (1935 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA
Reëlected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935
for seven-year term, expiring April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow
of elected government. Reorganized January 18, 1936

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

President: GENERAL EDUARDO MARQUES

Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members 79

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of October 30, 1938, for four-year term

President: DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Number of members 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armino Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr., whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued. Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Finance, of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. (Minister of Justice), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Antonio F. Carneiro Pacheco (Minister of National Education), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Commerce and Industry) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded being replaced by the so-called party of National Union.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship and made up of all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party), and Rui de Morais Vaz (Secretary of Party). The Central Commission of the Party is composed of nine members.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diário de Lisboa (evening)	Independent, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário da Manhã	Organ of National Union, semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Pestana Reis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário de Notícias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empresa Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Augusto de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diário do Governo	Official gazette.	Imprensa Nacional (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles in the South.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Official Catholic organ.	F. Pais de Figueiredo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica (evening)	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
O Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empresa A. Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) Pedro Correia Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anglo-Portuguese News (fortnightly)	British newspaper; includes articles in Portuguese.	W. E. Lucas (<i>Dir.</i>) Luiz Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry in the North.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Notícias (Oporto)	Independent.	Guilherme Pacheco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Republican; democratic.	M. Pinto Azevedo, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area: 113,884 square miles
Population: 19,422,600 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING CAROL II

Born in 1893; proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Union, Non-Party

Appointed February 10, 1938; reorganized March 30, 1938, and
November 24, 1939

Premier

GEORGE TATARESCU

Appointed November 24, 1939

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senatul)

Election of June 2, 1939 (for nine years)

Speaker: CONSTANTIN ARGETOIANU

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Intellectual Professions	22
Labor	14
Industry	11
Commerce	11
Institutions and Clergy	30

Total* 88

LOWER CHAMBER (Camera Deputatilor)

Election of June 1, 1939 (for six years)

Speaker: DR. AL. VAIDA-VOEVOD

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Intellectual Professions	86
Commerce and Industry	86
Agriculture and Labor	86
Total	258

* In addition to the Senators elected by vote, there are 88 who are appointed or serve *ex-officio* by virtue of their positions; total — 176.

King Carol proclaimed a new constitution for Rumania on February 27, 1938. It provides for a reduction in the number of Senators and Deputies; half of the former will be nominated by the King. The duration of the life of the Chamber is raised from four to six years, and elected Senators with the nominated members will serve nine years instead of four. The Constitution gives what amounts to dictatorial powers to the King. It was approved on February 26, 1938, by an oral ballot of the citizens. On March 30, 1938, the King named a new cabinet and it immediately approved decree laws abolishing all political parties and creating a Supreme Economic Council and a Crown Council. The following members of the Crown Council were appointed on March 31, 1938: The late Patriarch Miron Cristea (former Prime Minister), the late Marshal Averescu, Marshal Prezan, Gen. Vaitoianu, Dr. Vaida-Voevod, M. Mironescu, Prof. Iorga, Dr. Angelescu, M. Tatarescu, M. Arge-

toianu and Gen. Baliff. Following the death of Patriarch Cristea and Marshal Averescu in 1939, the King appointed M. A. C. Cuza and Victor Iamandi in their places.

The members of the present Cabinet are: G. Tatarescu (Premier), M. Ghelmegeanu (Minister of Interior), Grigore Gafencu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), M. M. Constantinescu (Minister of Finance), C. Angelescu (Minister of Industry), Istrate Micescu (Minister of Justice), Ionescu-Sissheshti (Minister of Agriculture), I. Gigurcu (Minister of Communications), General Ilcus (Minister of National Defense), Gen. Paul Teodorescu (Minister of Air and Marine), Mihail Ralea (Minister of Labor), I. Nistor (Minister of Cults), P. Andrei (Minister of Education), Victor Slavescu (Minister of Army Supply), Prof. Silviu Dragomir (Minister of Minorities), Al. Radian (Minister of Propaganda) and Dr. Hortomei (Minister of Health).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since Rumania under the Constitution of February, 1938, is now a Corporate State, the old system of parliamentary government has been abolished and the old parties dissolved. Under the new régime there is one party — the blue-uniformed Rumanian Front of National Regeneration. The party prepares the lists of candidates for office and both candidates and voters must be party members.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the establishment of the single-party system, all papers support the Party of National Regeneration.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus	Independent daily, financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bukarester Tageblatt . . .	In German, represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Oscar Kraemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capitala		Mihail Gheorghiu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent, sensational, nationalistic, anti-semitic.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly) .	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	Selter-Sarateanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior (weekly)	In French and Rumanian, economic and financial.	Manolescu-Strunga (<i>Prop.</i>)
Facla (weekly)	Socialist.	Ion Vinea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frontul		Alex. Hodos (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Indépendance Roumaine .	In French.	Gh. Nenisor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informatia		Stefan Florescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lumea Romaneasca		Zaharia Stancu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moment (Le)	In French.	Alfred Hefter (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neamul Romanesc		N. Iorga (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ordinea		Virgil Kerciu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porunca Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Ilie Radulescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Romania		Cezar Petrescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Seara		Nicolae Vararu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Semnalul	Independent.	S. Serbescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tempo	Independent, sensational tabloid.	V. Canarache (<i>Dir.</i>)
Timpul		Gr. Gafencu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universul	Anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei . . .	Oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Brasov)		
Keleti Ujsag	Hungarian Party; in Hungarian.	Dr. Andrei Somodi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cluj)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Uj Kelet (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Ernest Marton (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Zeitung	In German.	Anton Kister (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Timisoara)		
Bursa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lupta Economica (weekly) .	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	Mihail Pizany (<i>Dir.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly) .	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain . . .	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.
NEWS AGENCY		
Rador	Official; Telegraph agency.	Theodor Solacolo (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukranian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 183,000,000 (1939 estimate)

*President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union **

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Elected by the Supreme Council

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Reëlected January 17, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.) *

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 11 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION *

Chairman: ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES *

Chairman: NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK

(Elected at local elections on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, in each administrative unit, each constituent republic being represented by 25 representatives, each autonomous republic by 11, each autonomous oblast by 5, and each national okrug by one.)

Number of members 569 Number of members 574

* New organizations and positions provided for in Constitution of 1936.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, which elects annually a Central Committee. Last election was in 1939 when 71 members and 68 alternates were elected. The Central Committee chooses: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau, at present understood to consist of 9 members and 2 alternates; (2) an organization bureau (Orgburo) and (3) a Secretariat consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government and several are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual in guiding Communist policy, which has promoted rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Communist party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

Members

Stalin — Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. and of its Presidium; delegate of the Communist Party to the VII Congress of the Communist International held in 1935.

Molotov — President of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich, L. — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Fuel Industry and Ways of Communication; member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Kalinin — President of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Mikoyan — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Voroshilov — People's Commissar for Defense; member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; Marshal of the Union.

Andreev — President of the Council of the Union; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control.

Khrushchev — Member of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Zhdanov — Chief of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; Chief of the Section of Propaganda of the Party Central Committee; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Alternates

Beria, L. P. — People's Commissar for Internal Affairs.
 Shvernik, N. M. — Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

OTHER LEADERS

Antselovich — People's Commissar for the Timber Industry; member of the Commission of Soviet Control.

Benediktov — People's Commissar for Agriculture.

Beriya — Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. and People's Commissar for Internal Affairs; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Bolshakov — Chief of the All-Union Committee on Cinematography.

Bulganin — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R.; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; President of the Economic Council of the U.S.S.R.

Denisov, M. F. — People's Commissar of Chemical Industry.

Dimitrov — Member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; Secretary General of the Communist International.

Ginzburg — Chief of the All-Union Committee on Construction.

Kaftanov — Chief of the All-Union Committee on Higher Schools.

Kaganovich, M. (brother of L. and Yu. Kaganovich) — Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; deputy of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Kaganovich, Yu. (brother of L. and M. Kaganovich) — Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; First Secretary of the Gorki Oblast Committee of the Communist Party.

Kosigin, A. N. — People's Commissar Textile Industry.

Khrapchenko — Chief of the All-Union Committee on Art.

Admiral Kuznetsov — People's Commissar for Navy.

Likhatchev, I. A. — People's Commissar of Intermediate Machine Building Industry.

Lobanov — People's Commissar for the State Grain and Live Stock Farms.

Lozovski — Member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; member of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of Nationalities; Acting People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Lubimov, A. V. — People's Commissar of Trade.

Lukin, S. G. — People's Commissar of Light Industry.

Malishev, V. A. — People's Commissar of Heavy Machine Building Industry.

Manuilski — Member of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; member of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of its Presidium.

Mekhlis — Assistant People's Commissar for Defense and Chief of the Political Administration of the Red Army; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of its Orgbyuro.

Merkulov, T. A. — People's Commissar of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Mikhailov — First Secretary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Union of Youth (Komsomol).

Miterev, G. — People's Commissar of Health.

Parshin, P. J. — People's Commissar of General Machine Building Industry.

Peresipkin — People's Commissar for Postal and Electrical Communication.
 Pervukhin, M. G. — People's Commissar of Electric Plants and Electric Industry.

Rychkov — People's Commissar for Justice.

Samokhvalov, A. I. — People's Commissar of Non-ferrous Metallurgy.

Sergieiev, I. P. — People's Commissar of Ammunition.

Skakhurin — People's Commissar of Aviation.

Shverniki — President of the Council of Nationalities; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of its Orgbyuro; Secretary General of the All-Union Central Council of Labor Unions; member of the Central Council of the Red International of Labor Unions and of its Executive Bureau.

Skrynnikov — People's Commissar for Procurements.

Smirnov, P. V. — People's Commissar of Meat and Dairy Industry.

Sosnin, L. A. — People's Commissar of Building Materials Industry.

Tevosian, I. T. — People's Commissar of Ship Building.

Vannikov, B. L. — People's Commissar of Armaments.

Voznesenski — Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R.; member of the Commission of Soviet Control.

Zotov, V. P. — People's Commissar of Food Industry.

Zverev — People's Commissar for Finance.

In March, 1917, the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from leaders of the Duma. The Provisional Government which was set up and of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively Premiers, lasted until November 7, 1917, when it was forcibly overthrown by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group known as the Bolshevik Wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Foreign debts were declared annulled, foreign properties in Russia were confiscated, nationalization of the land and financial, industrial, commercial and other economic enterprises followed.

The principal leaders of the Bolshevik group were Lenin and Trotsky. Many months passed before they succeeded in subjecting to the central Soviet government at Moscow, whither they had transferred the capital from Petrograd, the vast Russian domains in southern and northern European Russia and Asia. The Soviet Union was definitively formed in July 1923. Although in the early days of the Bolshevik régime the more moderate wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, the Mensheviks, and the Social Revolutionaries collaborated with the Bolsheviks, it was not long before these two groups were excluded from the Government by the Bolsheviks who then permitted a single party only, renamed the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), to exist. In 1925 the party was renamed the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks). In the western sense of the term, this organization is more in the nature of a closed order than a political party.

During the period since 1917 various opposition groups have developed in the Communist party, the leaders of which have from time to time, in varying circumstances and for various reasons, been expelled from the party, exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union, banished abroad, imprisoned, or executed. Subsequent to Lenin's death in 1924 and Trotsky's banishment to Siberia in 1927 and ultimate expulsion from the country in 1929, Stalin succeeded in setting up a virtual dictatorship.

A cause of much of the opposition against Stalin was his decision to establish "socialism in one country" and the subsequent enforced industrialization under the five year plans. Immediately following the assassination in December

1934 of an important party official, Kirov, reputedly close to Stalin, there has been an almost continual "purging" of persons occupying positions in the government, the party and the international communist revolutionary organizations, until at the present time there remain in responsible positions only a handful of members of the original Bolshevik organization which overthrew the Provisional Government. Several dramatized trials have been held following which the defendants, charged with counter-revolutionary activities or treason, have received varying degrees of punishment. Zinoviev, formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; Kamenev, brother-in-law of Trotsky; Bukharin, close associate of Lenin and ablest party theoretician; Rykov, Lenin's successor as President of the Council of People's Commissars; and numerous diplomatic, military and other officials have been shot. Others have received long-term prison sentences. The whereabouts and fate of many others are unknown.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	(Editorial Board)
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	(Editorial Board)
Finansovaya Gazeta	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U.S.S.R.	V. J. Gulyants (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for Transportation.	A. F. Baranov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industria	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia	Official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	G. V. Barandov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	(Editorial Board)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Ivanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voprosy Sovetskoi Torgovli	Organ of Commissariat for Trade.	L. M. Gatovski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Kommunist (Kiev)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	(Editorial Board)

RUSSIA

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	(Editorial Board)
Sovietskaya Belorussia (Minsk)	Organ of Supreme Council of White Russia.	(Editorial Board)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Commit- tee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Com- mittee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Supreme Council of Georgian S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Nanka	Organ of Committee of Higher Education.	Bakh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Problemi Ekonomiki	Organ of Institute of Econ- omy of U.S.S.R.	Markus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	(Editorial Board)
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Sovjeta	Organ of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Bolshevik (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and for- eign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly)	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass Official news agency.

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: Approximately 10,000 square miles
Population: 1,725,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Succeeded to Presidency when President Arturo Araujo left the country in December, 1931, and served out the latter's term. Elected in 1935 for four-year term from March 1, 1935. Re-elected January 3, 1939, for six-year term, or until January 1, 1945

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution, and a new Constitution was promulgated on January 20, 1939.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Minister of National Defense), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Interior, Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Treasury, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Miguel Angel Chacon (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Gran Diario	Reubén Membreno (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa-Grafica (morning)	Dutriz Hermanos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreno (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Ernesto Grimaldi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	Ramón H. Quintanilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
La Tribuna (twice weekly)	Napoléon Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Jacuapa)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) (San Miguel)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM (THAILAND)

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. R. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President), CHAO PHYA
YOMARAJ and GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

LUANG BIPUL SONGGRAM

(President of Council of State)

Appointed December 17, 1938

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June, 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June, 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December, 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was proclaimed King as from the same date. A Council of Regency, consisting of three members, represents the authority of the King.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the

resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Siam since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

The press in Siam is subject to government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese)	Pang Ngee Seng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chamber of Commerce Monthly Magazine (in Siamese)	Siamese Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
City Star Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Prayura Darakara Na Ayudhya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fa Sen (in Chinese).	Seck Kwan Sae Hoh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette (weekly) (in Siamese)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hua Chiew Joh Pow (in Chinese).	Tieh Er Jeng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jati Niyom (in Siamese)	Nai Thongyu Dhipha Sathien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kasikorn Monthly Magazine (in Siamese)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (<i>Prop.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Nobakaeow Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Navikasatr Monthly Magazine (in Siamese)	Royal Navy Club (<i>Prop.</i>)
Phadung Jati Daily News (in Siamese)	M. R. Songsutjarit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Praja Mitra Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Sanit Charoenrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Siamese)	M. C. Phorn Phimolpharn (<i>Prop.</i>)
Public Health Bulletin (in Siamese)	Public Health Department (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly; in English and Siamese)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sara Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Prasiddhi Devahastin Na Ayudhya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sara Samai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Tuan Bunchoochuey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Science Monthly Magazine (in Siamese)	Department of Science (<i>Prop.</i>)
Siam Chronicle (in English)	Phya Prijanusasana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Nikor (in Siamese)	Nai Supha Srimanond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siam Rasdr Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Siam Review Weekly News (in Siamese)	Cha-on Amphol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Manit Vasuvat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Banjob Chuvanond (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Nation (in Siamese)	Mom Broi Voravarna (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Hua Ming Poh (in Chinese)	Hai Soon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Min Yit Poh (in Chinese)	Hai Soon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vidyachariya Monthly Magazine (in Siamese)	Teachers Association (<i>Prop.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 9,589,898 (1936 census), of which 2,003,857 are Europeans

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumed office March, 1937

Cabinet

National Government (Composed of Smuts group of United Party, the Labor Party and the 3 representatives of the Natives)

Prime Minister

GENERAL J. C. SMUTS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Assembly)

Election of November, 1939 (for ten years)

Election of May 18, 1938 (for five years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Malanite)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Government	28	National Government	85*
Hertzog Group	10	Hertzog Group	39
Malanites	6	Malanites	29
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	44	Total	153

* The National Government is composed of 69 supporters of General Smuts, Dominion Party — 9, Labor Party — 4, Native Representatives — 3.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The United Party Government broke up on September 5, 1939, when, two days after war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany, General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, submitted to Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for South Africa during the duration of the war. This motion was vigorously opposed by General J. C. Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister. The latter won the day and the Prime Minister was defeated by 80 votes to 67. General Hertzog thereupon requested the Governor General, Sir Patrick Duncan, to dissolve Parliament and hold an election. This request was refused, General Hertzog resigned and Sir Patrick called upon General Smuts to form a new Cabinet. This General Smuts did by including in his Min-

istry Col. C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the Labor Party. The following day, September 6, General Smuts signed a proclamation declaring that South Africa was at war with Germany. By a strange turn of fate General Smuts's proclamation was issued in terms of General Hertzog's own legislation — the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, which empowers the Governor-General in an emergency to take decisions and act on behalf of his Majesty, the King, in cases where there is insufficient time to obtain the King's signature.

After declaring war on Germany, General Smuts prorogued Parliament until January, 1940. Subsequently he issued a series of emergency decrees under which the country is at present being governed. Among the Cabinet Ministers who resigned with General Hertzog were: Mr. O. Pirow, General J. C. Kemp, Mr. N. C. Havenga and Senator A. P. J. Fourie.

The following is the Ministry of the new National Government: General J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense), Col. Deneys Reitz (Minister of Native Affairs), J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance and Education), Col. W. R. Collins (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), H. G. Lawrence (Minister of the Interior and Public Health), F. C. Sturrock (Minister of Railways and Harbours), C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works), W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labour), Senator A. M. Conroy (Minister of Lands), Dr. Colin Steyn (Minister of Justice), Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and Major P. V. G. van der Byl (Minister without Portfolio).

DR. MALAN'S PARTY: The former members of the Nationalist Party who combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to fusion claim that they form the true Nationalist Party. They favor the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and the industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees and in every phase of public life.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), Dr. N. J. van der Merwe, J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw and A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to sovereign independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenged Prime Minister Hertzog's contention that South Africa could remain neutral in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

Leaders: Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and J. S. Marwick.

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders: Thomas Boydell, Senator J. D. F. Briggs and W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor).

GREY SHIRTS: A Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts. It has not been very successful.

Leaders: L. T. Weichardt and F. S. du Toit.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>) L. Neame (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Suidster (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	A. W. Wells (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Mervyn Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	V. Barber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Express (Johannesburg) (evening)	Independent.	A. G. Barlow (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>) E. B. Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	J. L. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don and F. R. Parker (<i>Eds.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	G. Calpin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forum (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Independent.	J. P. Cope (<i>Ed.</i>)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Leslie (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

South African Press Association	Independent.	James S. Dunn (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 24,583,096 (1934 estimate)

Chief of State

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO Y BAHAMONDE

Assumed leadership of the Revolution on the death of General Sanjurjo in 1936

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate
Reconstructed August 10, 1939

Premier

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

FALANGE POLITICAL COUNCIL

President: RAMON SERRAÑO SUNER

Number of members 19

Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out in July, 1936. The Loyalist Government after nearly three years of war capitulated on March 29, 1939.

In January, 1938, the organic laws establishing the Spanish Syndicalist State were promulgated by the then rebel government. These laws continue as the basis of General Franco's régime.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: General Francisco Franco (Premier), Ramón Serrano Suñer (President of the Nationalist Junta and Minister of Government), Col. Juan Beigbeder y Atienza (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Juan Yagüe (Minister of Air), Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno (Minister of the Navy), General José Varela (Minister of the Army), Esteban Bilbao Eguia (Minister of Justice), José Larráz Lopez (Minister of Finance), Luis Alarcón de la Lastra (Minister of Commerce), José Ibañez Martín (Minister of Education), Alfonso Peña (Minister of Public Works), General Agustín Muñoz (Party Minister), Joaquín Benjumea (Minister of Agriculture), Rafael Sánchez Mazas, General Muñoz Grande and Pedro Gamero (Ministers without Portfolio).

PARTIES

All political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of General Franco merged into one Government party (the Falange Española) under his control. However there are several distinct divergent tendencies that correspond to the old parties in fact — the Falangists (Fascists), the Requettes (the Carlists) and the Monarchists, and to these may be added the Church party.

Previous to the civil war the parties were as follows:

RIGHT

AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY: A conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals.

Leader: José Maria Gil Robles.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defended not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Martinez de Velasco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Antonio Royo Villanova.

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalonian Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo and Juan Ventosa.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII; intensely Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espoused the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order; intensely Catholic and reactionary.

Leaders: Antonio Goicoechea and Calvo Sotelo.

INDEPENDENTS (RIGHT): Conservative and reactionary but not affiliated with Right parties.

Leader: Abilio Calderón.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Republican leanings. They differed from the other Right groups principally in their effort to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leaders: José Horn and José Antonio Aguirre.

RADICAL PARTY: This party favored the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law and close coöperation with Right parties within the Republican régime.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux García (many times Premier) and Santiago Alba (formerly President of the Cortes).

INDEPENDENTS (MONARCHISTS): Stood aloof from Renovación Española and Traditionalists and pursued independent course looking toward restoration on monarchy on English model.

Leader: Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the King).

CENTER

CENTER PARTY: Designed to create a buffer between the Right and Left.

Leader: Portella (formerly Premier).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Catholic, conservative and republican.

Leader: Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

Leader: Melquiades Alvarez.

LEFT

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY: Stood for original purposes of revolution of 1931; complete separation of Church and State; establishment of free public schools; improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants.

Leaders: Manuel Azaña (President of the Republic), Casares Quiroga and Barcia Trelles.

UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY: Had identical program to that of Left Republican Party.

Leader: Martínez Barrio (President of Cortes, formerly Premier).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Its policies included consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production by constitutional methods and expropriation of the large rural estates with compensation.

Leaders: Julian Besteiro, Juan Negrin (Premier of the Republican Government), Francisco Largo Caballero (formerly Premier and Minister of War), Indalecio Prieto (Minister of National Defense of the Republican Government), Fernando de los Rios (Ambassador to the United States of the Republican Government) and Jimenez Asuá.

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY (ESQUERRA): This party favored economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist.

Leaders: Luis Companys (President of the Catalan Generalidad), Nicolau D'Oler and Trabal Sans.

Leaders of other Parties: Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Roca (Federal), José Díaz and Dolores Ibarruri (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The press has been placed under the control of the "Falange."

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Conservative.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Organ of Socialist youth.	
Fe	Organ of Falange Española.	
Frente Rojo	Communist.	
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; Left Republican.	Busquets Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones (evening)	Socialist; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Victor de la Serna (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberal	Left Republican.	Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica	Left Republican. Organ of Azaña.	
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Julian Zugazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Republican; large circulation; most dependable paper in Madrid.	Fernando Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Republican.	
Opinion (Barcelona)	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Gassols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona)	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>) José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>) José Maria Urquijo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)	Catholic conservative.	
Arrebi Espana (Pamplona)	Organ of Falange Española.	
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian)	Organ of Falange Española.	
Unidad (San Sebastian)	Organ of Falange Española.	
Voz de Espana (San Sebastian)	Organ of Falange Española.	
Voz de Guipuzcoa (San Sebastian)	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. B. C. (Seville)	Monarchistic.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly)	Conservative economic re- view.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra Agency for provincial and
(Madrid and Barcelona) foreign news.

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
 Area: 173,347 square miles
 Population: 6,284,722 (1938 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, Conservative and
 People's Parties)

Appointed December 12, 1939

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
 (Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
 (Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1936 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Non-Par-
 tisan)

Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social
 Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	72	Social Democratic	115
Conservative	37	Conservative	44
Agrarian.	24	Agrarian.	36
People's	15	People's	27
Communist	1	Communist	5
Non-Partisan	1	Socialist	3
Total	150	Total	230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city
 councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new coalition cabinet was appointed on December 13, 1939, to bear the responsibility of Swedish neutrality in the face of the Russian-Finnish war. It includes 6 Social Democrats, 3 Agrarians, 2 Conservatives and 2 members of the People's Party (Liberals). Its members are: Per Albin Hansson (Premier), Christian E. Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Johannes Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Gustaf Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Per Edvin Sköld (Minister of Defense), Karl Gustav Westman (Minister of Justice), A. Pehrsson-Branstorp (Minister of Agriculture), G. Anderson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), J. F. Domö (Minister of Commerce), Hermann Eriksson (Minister of Civilian Supply) and Mils Quensel and T. E. Bergquist (Ministers without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased effectiveness of the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy and a policy of neutrality in coöperation with other Northern countries. In *domestic policy*, advocates democracy in management of industry, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), Rickard Sandler (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gustaf Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Christian Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), P. E. Sköld (Minister of Defense), H. Eriksson (Minister of National Economy), E. Wigforss (Minister of Finance) and Harald Åkerberg.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and strengthened national defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; favors development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), Martin Skoglund and J. F. Domö (Minister of Commerce).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leader: Gustaf Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications) and Thorwald Bergquist (Minister without Portfolio).

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leaders: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), N. Quensel (Minister without Portfolio) and Petrus Nilsson.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed by faction of the Communist Party and certain extremists of Social Democratic Party in 1934. Although advocating communist ideas it does not adhere to the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Nils Flyg.

COMMUNISTS: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Sven Linderot.

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PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet.	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Socialist.	Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ny Dag	Communist.	Nils Flyg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Gustav Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Ragnar Ekman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Z. Höglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Dr. Börje Brilioth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	Carl Trygger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	People's Party.	D. Öllén (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	People's Party.	Harry Hjärne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Morgontidningen	People's Party.	Knut Holmberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Rickard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	Allan Voug (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly)	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	S. Hallnäs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly)	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	Al Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå	Owned and operated by the Swedish General Export Association.	H. Hummelgren (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne

Area: 15,944 square miles

Population: 4,176,500 (1937 estimate)

President

MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament in December; assumed office
January 1, 1940, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1). Com-
posed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation
is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 1939, for term
January 1, 1940–December 31, 1943

Chancellor

DR. GEORGES BOVET (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934
for term ending December 31, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: ALBERT ZUST (Catholic
Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	18
Radical Democratic	14
Social Democratic	3
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	4
Social Political Group	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 29, 1939 (for legislative
period ending December, 1943)*

President: HANS STÄHLI (Farmers,
Workers Party).

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical Democratic	50
Social Democratic	49
Catholic Conservative	44
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	21
Independents' Party	9
Liberal Democratic	6
Progressive Farmers	6
Minor groups	2

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought
about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a

confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Marcel Pilet-Golaz (President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Johannes Baumann (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hermann Obrecht (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Ernst Wetter (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Georges Bovet (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton (formerly President of National Council), Ernst Löpfe-Benz (formerly President of Council of States), Bixio Bossi, Dr. L. F. Meyer, A. Lachenal and Th. Gut (Members of National Council) and Dr. Henri Berthoud (President of Party).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), F. Hauser (formerly President of National Council), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (formerly President of the Confederation, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Philippe Etter (formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (formerly President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), Albert Züst (President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hans Stähli (President of Party, President of National Council), Prof. Ernest Laur (formerly Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council),

SWITZERLAND

Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, J. Winzeler and Dr. Ullmann (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers' interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Gottlieb Duttweiler, Fr. Wüthrich and Schnyder (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krugel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY: Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Gadiant (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL POLITICAL GROUP: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Dr. A. Lardelli and Melchior Hefti (Members of Council of States).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung . . .	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenaue (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung . .	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Freiheit* (Basle)	Official organ of Communist Party.	Marino Bodenmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung (Basle) . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung* . . .	Conservative.	Max W. Wagner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona)	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur) . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Andreas Brügger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Willi Rohner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fraunfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Remy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Am. Chamonin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal des Nations	International; politics and diplomacy. (Suspended in Oct. 1938 for three months for Anti-Nazi remarks.)	Maurice Kuentz (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		

* Suspended in December, 1939, for utterances endangering Switzerland's neutrality.

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Suisse (Geneva) . . .	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Tribune de Genève . . .	Independent.	E. Junod (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		M. Bridel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	Hans Trümpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple	Socialist.	M. Von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Paul Golay (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne	Independent.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Max Raymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne . . .	Liberal.	M. Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		M. Muret (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Le Peuple	Social Syndicalist.	M. Golay (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Revue	Radical Democratic.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Camille Rieben (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne . . .	Independent.	R. Monnet (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Liberal Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Neuchâtel)		
Ostschweiz (St. Gall) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt . . .	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
(St. Gall)		
Landbote (Winterthur) . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hürsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen)		
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)		
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . .	Radical Democratic; wide cir- culation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>) Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)		
Tages-Anzeiger für Stadt und Landschaft Zurich (Zurich)	Independent; largest circula- tion of any paper in Switz- land.	
Volksrecht (Zurich) . . .	Social Democratic.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weltwoche (weekly) . . .	Independent; supports strong army.	K. von Schuhmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen) (monthly)		
Neue Schweizer Rundschau	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Rote Revue	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Revue de Droit International	Organ of International Law	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva) (quarterly)	Association.	
Schweizer Rundschau . . .	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Einsiedeln) (monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 16,158,018 (1935 census)

President

GENERAL ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)
Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938
to succeed the late President Atatürk; reelected
on April 3, 1939, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed January 25, 1939; reorganized April 4, 1939

Premier

DR. REFIK SAYDAM (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Kamutay)

Election of March 26, 1939 (four-year term)

President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	399
"Independent Group" of People's Party	21
Independents	4
Total	424

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. By its joint declarations of May 12, 1939, and June 23, 1939, with Great Britain and France respectively, which led up to the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed at Ankara on October 19, 1939, Turkey became conditionally obligated to support Great Britain and France in the event of a forcible change in the *status quo* in the Eastern Mediterranean or, under certain circumstances, in the Balkan Peninsula — providing that the fulfilling of such engagements should not have the effect of causing Turkey to take up arms against the Soviet Union. In *domestic policy* the party works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. On February 5, 1937, the

Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December, 1938, the election of General Ismet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

Following a decision reached by the Fifth Grand Congress of the Party on May 27, 1939, an Independent Group of 21 deputies was experimentally formed from among the members of the Republican People's Party to act as benevolent critics of the Party's program during debates in the Assembly. President İnönü, also President of the Republic and of the Party, is President of the Independent Group; and Ali Rana Tarhan, former Minister of Customs and Monopolies, is Vice-President. In addition to the "Independent Group" of the Party, there are also four deputies independent of the Party.

Leaders: General Ismet İnönü (President of the Republic and President of the People's Party); Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly); Dr. Refik Saydam (Premier and Vice-President of the People's Party) and Dr. Ahmet Fikri Tuzer (Secretary General of the Party).

The members of the Cabinet are: Fethi Okyar (Minister of Justice), General Naci Tinaz (Minister of National Defense), Faik Öztrak (Minister of Interior), Sükrü Saracoğlu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Fuat Agradı (Minister of Finance), H. Âli Yücel (Minister of Education), General Ali Fuat Cebesoy (Minister of Public Works), H. Çakır (Minister of Economy), Dr. H. Alatas (Minister of Hygiene and Social Assistance), R. Karadeniz (Minister of Customs and Monopolies), Muhlis Erkmén (Minister of Agriculture), Ali Çetin-kaya (Minister of Transportation) and Nazmi Topçuoğlu (Minister of Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurun	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Üs (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Resmi Gazete (Ankara)	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragıp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tan	People's Party.	Zekeriya Sertel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Türkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ulus (Ankara)	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin du Türkofis	Economic; in French.	Turkish Foreign Trade Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Nahe Osten	Economic; in German.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Economiste d'Orient	Economic; in French.	Resit Saifet (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review (monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

TURKEY

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	.	.	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemencioglu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	.	.	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;
including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 130,215,000 (1938 estimate)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)
Reelected November 3, 1936, for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic
Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT (Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of November 8, 1938 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	69
Republican	23
Farmer-Labor	2
Progressive	1
Independent	1
—	—
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of November 8, 1938 (for two years)

Speaker: WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	257
Republican	162
Progressive	2
Farmer-Labor	1
American Labor	1
Vacancies	12
—	—
Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1936 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United

States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the present Congress three seats, two in the Senate and one in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party. The Farmer-Laborites lost four seats in the House in the 1938 election.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in the 1938 election. Its strength in the House was reduced from eight to two. Senator La Follette did not come up for reelection this year and maintains his seat in the Senate. Philip La Follette was defeated in his attempt for reelection as Governor of Wisconsin.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms of the two principal parties adopted at the conventions in 1936 follow:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. In *domestic policy* the 1936 platform defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought,

dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approved of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; cherished a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Alvin W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), William B. Bankhead (Speaker of the House) and Sam Rayburn (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1936 platform are as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the Government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders: Alfred M. Landon (Presidential candidate in 1936), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), John D. M. Hamilton (Chairman of the Republican National Committee), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)			
<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i> *	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<i>ALABAMA</i>			
Age-Herald (m.) . . . (Birmingham)	38,033	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>) J. E. Chappell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (m.) . . . (Montgomery)	39,253	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>CALIFORNIA</i>			
Times (m.) (Los Angeles)	214,340	Republican.	Harry Chandler (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chronicle (m.) . . . (San Francisco)	110,764	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
Examiner (m.) . . . (San Francisco)	163,005	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 194) Clarence R. Lindner (<i>Pub.</i>)
<i>COLORADO</i>			
Post (e.) (Denver)	154,959	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News (m.) (Denver)	39,835	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194)
<i>CONNECTICUT</i>			
Courant (Hartford) (m.) .	41,540	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</i>			
Post (m.) (Washington)	126,708	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington)	144,762	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>FLORIDA</i>			
Florida Times Union (m.) (Jacksonville)	74,868	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
<i>GEORGIA</i>			
Constitution (m.) . . . (Atlanta)	101,089	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
<i>ILLINOIS</i>			
Daily News (e.) . . . (Chicago)	432,732	Independent.	Frank Knox (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) (m.) .	949,357	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
<i>INDIANA</i>			
News (e.) (Indianapolis)	155,710	Independent.	Frederick C. Fairbanks (<i>Pres.</i>) Stephen Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (m.) (Indianapolis)	125,570	Independent Republican.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
<i>IOWA</i>			
Register (m.) (Des Moines)	161,070	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>KANSAS</i>			
Capital (m.) (Topeka)	48,582	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles H. Sessions (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
<i>KENTUCKY</i>			
Courier-Journal (m.) . . (Louisville)	109,361	Democratic.	G. Barry Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Herbert Agar (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1940.*

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New Orleans)	115,985	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Pres.</i>)
MAINE			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Bangor) . . .	27,774	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	148,004 (<i>m.</i>) 160,634 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pres.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed.</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	117,476	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	J. Rosco Drummond, Frank L. Perrin, Paul Deland and Donovan M. Richardson (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Globe (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Boston)	128,042 (<i>m.</i>) 153,481 (<i>e.</i>)	Democratic.	W. O. Taylor (<i>Pres.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Boston) . . .	131,963	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>m.</i>) (Boston) . . .	369,353	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston) . . .	28,179	Independent Republican.	H. R. Ratcliffe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Springfield)	14,575	Independent.	T. B. Callaghan
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (<i>m.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	296,047	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	322,284	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) W. S. Gilmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Star-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Minneapolis)	241,154	Independent Republican.	John Thompson (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (St. Paul)	190,586	Independent Republican.	Bernard H. Ritter (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City) . . .	311,100	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe-Democrat (<i>m.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	227,532	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	224,077	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>) Ben Reese (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
World-Herald (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Omaha)	175,779	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark) . . .	157,270	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEW YORK			
Herald Tribune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	346,783	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)		Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>) Jules I. Bogen (<i>Ed.</i>) George Backer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	235,625	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	
Sun (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	295,807	Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	474,277	Independent Democratic.	A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Merz (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Grimes (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	27,763	Financial.	
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	412,586	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Charlotte) . . .	78,949	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Raleigh)	59,808	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
OHIO			
Enquirer (m.)	122,005	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Cincinnati)			
Plain Dealer (m.) . . .	223,091	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cleveland)			
Press (e.)	224,967	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) L. B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cleveland)			
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (e.) (Tulsa) . .	54,474	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pres.</i>)
World (m.) (Tulsa) . .	69,176	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (m.) (Portland)	124,588	Independent Republican.	Palmer Hoyt (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (e.)	440,475	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Inquirer (m.)	384,859	Independent Republican.	John T. Curtis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Public Ledger (e.) . . .	168,386	Independent.	Cary W. Bok (<i>Pub.</i>) Stanley Walker (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Press (e.)	206,473	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pittsburgh)			
RHODE ISLAND			
Journal (m.) (Providence)	37,040	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (m.)	117,212	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) John H. Sorrells (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Memphis)			
TEXAS			
News (m.) (Dallas) . .	101,891	Independent Democratic.	J. J. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
UTAH			
Tribune (m.)	58,522	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Salt Lake City)			
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (e.) (Rich- mond)	87,223	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (m.)	97,963	Republican.	Hearst newspaper. (See Note below) John Boettiger (<i>Pub.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Seattle)			
Times (e.) (Seattle) . .	99,351	Independent.	
WISCONSIN			
Journal (e.) (Milwaukee)	243,825	Independent.	Marvin H. Creager (<i>Pres.</i>)
Evening Post (e.) . . .	21,287	Socialist-Labor.	A. L. Quis (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Milwaukee)			

NOTE.—One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 18 papers in 15 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers. . . .	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 23 cities.	Robert P. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) William W. Hawkins (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1939*.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Al Hoda (New York City) . . .	4,200	Arabic	N. A. Mokarzel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panvor (New York City) . . .	4,000	Armenian	K. Keoseian (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Journal (New York City) . . .	15,000	Chinese	Y. K. Chu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svijet (New York City) . . .	4,796	Croatian	D. Niko Grsković (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyomies (Superior, Wis.) . . .	12,038	Finnish	Richard Pesola (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Indépendant (Fall River, Mass.) . . .	4,099	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Herold (New York City) . . .	51,726	German	Victor F. Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantis (New York City) . . .	12,021	Greek	V. Constantinides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Szabadsag (Cleveland, Ohio) . . .	40,235	Hungarian	Paul J. Petheo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Il Progresso Italo-Americano . . .	78,111	Italian	Italo Carlo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
New World-Sun Daily . . .	9,626	Japanese	T. Abe (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Francisco, Cal.)			
Jewish Forward (New York City) . . .	103,337	Jewish	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	34,459	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kuryer Codzienny . . .	26,048	Polish	J. Twarog (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Boston, Mass.)			
Diario de Noticias . . .	10,150	Portuguese	Jayme Lopes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New Bedford, Mass.)			
Russky Golos (New York City) . . .	28,537	Russian	Editorial Board
Serbian Daily (New York City) . . .	15,426	Serbian	Dushan Popovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Udovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	35,000	Slovak	Pavel Hodos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prosveta (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	11,179	Slovenian	John Molek (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voz (New York City) . . .	19,204	Spanish	C. Barbazan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ukrainian Daily News . . .	15,100	Ukrainian	Michael Tkach (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			

WEEKLIES, SEMI-WEEKLIES, ETC.

Hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	60,170	Czech	Josef Neuzil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naroden Glas . . .	12,860	Bulgarian	V. Grammaticov (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granite City, Ill.)			
Jugoslavinski Glasnik . . .	25,000	Croatian	Joseph Chesarek (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago, Ill.)			
Den Danske Pioneer . . .	17,923	Danish	C. P. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Omaha, Neb.)			
Uus Ilm (New York City) . . .	10,000	Estonian	A. Kobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyovaen Osuustoimintalehti . . .	13,225	Finnish	Henri Koski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Superior, Wis.)			
Le Courrier des Etats-Unis . . .	14,700	French	William M. Hewitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Amerika Herold und Lincoln Freie . . .	85,056	German	H. E. Fritsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Presse (Winona, Minn.)			
Greek Star (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	10,000	Greek	P. S. Lambros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verhovayak Lapja . . .	41,168	Hungarian	John Bencze and } (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Pittsburgh, Pa.)			Coloman Revesz }
L'Italia (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	30,539	Italian	Oscar Durante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jap.-American (New York City) . . .	10,000	Japanese	Y. E. Muraoka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Voice (New York City) . . .	18,600	Jewish	B. Epstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleivis (Boston, Mass.) . . .	15,250	Lithuanian	Stanley Michaelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Decorah Posten (Decorah, Iowa) . . .	32,893	Norwegian	Kr. Prestgard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zgoda (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	140,460	Polish	K. Piatkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Portugues (Oakland, Cal.) . . .	10,800	Portuguese	Pedro L. C. Silveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
America (Cleveland, Ohio) . . .	14,750	Roumanian	J. N. Barbu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amerikansky Russky Vestnik . . .	71,024	Russian	Michael Roman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Homestead, Pa.)			
Jednota (Middletown, Pa.) . . .	43,500	Slovak	Joseph Husek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasilo K. S. K. Jednote . . .	18,000	Slovenian	Ivan Zupan (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cleveland, Ohio)			

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Heraldo Dominical (Tampa, Fla.)	9,000	Spanish	J. G. Gonzalez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Amerikanaren Tribunen (Chicago, Ill.)	57,606	Swedish	F. Malmquist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Wola (Scranton, Pa.)	12,087	Ukrainian	Yaroslav Chyz (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters-Havas-D.N.B. group.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>) S. Berkson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal News Service		

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Helen Troy Bender (<i>Pres.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hocht (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Fred K. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	Mrs. Virginia B. Hill (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Día (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Alma Latina (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Political and literary comment; in Spanish.	Eduardo Franklin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Pub.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Popular; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
El País (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Union Republican; advocates Statehood; in Spanish and English.	R. Rivera S. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Sun (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (bi-monthly)	Independent; in English.	Carl Carreras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent; in Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review . (q.) (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Historical Review . (q.) (New York City)	Historical.	Robert L. Schuyler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (w.) (New York City)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (m.) (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward A. Weeks, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (w.) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Shea, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (w.) (New York City)	Economic and financial.	Ralph B. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (w.) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (w.) (New York City)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (m.) (New York City)	Political and current events.	John T. Hackett and E. Trevor Hill (<i>Eds.</i>)
Events (m.) (New York City)	Political.	Spencer Brodneyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (q.) (New York City)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortune (m.) (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board.
Geographical Review (q.) (New York City)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harper's (m.) (New York City)	Literary, political and economic.	Lee F. Hartman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (q.) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (w.) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (w.) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Newsweek (w.) (New York City)	Weekly news organ.	Rex Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
North American Review (q.) (New York City)	Political and social.	Joseph Hilton Smyth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (q.) (New York City)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Owen Lattimore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York City)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

UNITED STATES

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Saturday Evening Post (<i>w.</i>) . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Wesley Winans Stout (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business . (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review . (University, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	Lawrence Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Helen MacAfee (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,039,000 (1938 estimate)

President

GENERAL ALFREDO BALDOMIR (Colorado)
Assumed office June 19, 1938, for four-year term

Cabinet

Nine members — six of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco

PARLIAMENT

SENATE		CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	
<i>Election of March 27, 1938</i>		<i>Election of March 27, 1938</i>	
<i>President: DR. JUAN B. MORELLI</i>		<i>President: DR. CYRO GIAMBRUNO</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado	15	Colorado	64
Blanco (Herreristas)	15	Blanco (Herreristas)	29
	—	Socialist Party	3
Total	30	Catholic	2
		Communist	1
		Total	99

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 129 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and were proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

When the new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco parties agreed that President Terra and Dr.

Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four-year term as from May 18, 1934.

In the elections which took place on March 27, 1938, the Colorado Terristas presented two candidates for President: General Alfredo Baldomir and Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo. The Riverista faction of the Colorado Party decided to merge with the Colorado Terristas and to support the candidacy of General Baldomir for President and that of Dr. César Charlone for Vice President, this ticket being victorious at the polls. On September 8, 1938 the General Assembly elected Dr. Juan Aguirre y González (member of the Supreme Court), Second Vice President of the Republic.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (former President of the Republic), General Alfredo Baldomir (President of the Republic), Dr. César Charlone (Vice President of the Republic and Minister of Finance), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista group, now merged with the main Colorado party), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. José Espalter (Radical faction, Vice President of the Senate), Dr. César G. Gutierrez (former Riverista, formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health, presidential candidate for 1938 elections on one of the Terrista tickets), Dr. Augusto César Bado (member of the Blanco Acevedo group, formerly Minister of the Interior). *Dissident Colorado Leaders* (Batllista faction): César Batlle Pacheco, Dr. Edmundo Castillo and Tomás Berreta.

BLANCO PARTY: The Blanco Party is divided into two sections, the Herreistas (followers of Senator Herrera) who coöperated with the Terra Government, and the Independent Blancos, who opposed the constitutional reform, and they, with the Colorado-Batllistas, now form the principal opposition to the present Government. The Blanco-Herreistas have consistently advocated more extensive powers for the President of the Republic, which were obtained by the Constitution of 1934.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (Senator), Juan José de Arteaga (Herreista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and present Minister of Public Works), Dr. Abalcázar García (former Minister of Industries and Labor). *Dissident Blanco Leaders* (Independents): Dr. Juan Andrés Ramírez, Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre.

Other Party Leaders: Dr. Joaquin Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party) and Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party). Dr. Regules and Dr. Frugoni are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

URUGUAY

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PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Publico	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Thomás G. Brena (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Día	Colorado-Batlista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Diario Oficial	Official gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Mañana	Colorado-Riverista.	Dr. Carlos Manini Ríos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Plata (evening)	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Blanco Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre (<i>Dir.s.</i>)
El Pueblo	Colorado-Terrista.	Dr. J. A. Buero and Dr. Raúl Jude (<i>Dir.s.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Independent.	Hugo Ricaldoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Sun	English; non-partisan.	Dr. Héctor Lapido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	George Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Boletín Del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Orestes Baroffio (<i>Dir.</i>) Contaduría General de la Na- ción (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino (<i>Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Ricardo Alvarez (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 1,025 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XII

Born in 1876; elected Pope (262nd) March 2, 1939

Crowned, March 12, 1939

Secretary of State

LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationality at present is: Italian 32, French 6, Spanish 3, German 3, American 2, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese and Syrian 1 each. There are 12 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 41 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly) . .	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 352,051 square miles

Population: 3,491,159 (1936 census)

President

GENERAL ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS

Chosen by Cabinet on December 18, 1935, on death of General Gomez to serve as Provisional President

Elected Constitutional President by Congress on April 25, 1936 for five-year term

Cabinet

Reorganized August 1, 1938, and July 19, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† Last election January, 1939

† Last election January, 1939

President: Changes every month.

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 40 Number of members 85

† Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There is no well organized opposition to the strong Government party. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Juan de Curuceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
	R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Critica	Julio Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fantoches	Leoncio Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Religión	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Universal	Pedro Sotillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Belgrade (Beograd)
Area: 95,558 square miles
Population: 15,703,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I,
October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923)
he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR. RADENKO STANKOVIĆ	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVIĆ	3rd Regent
— — — — —	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J. BANJANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Coalition Yugoslav Radical Union (6), Croatian Peasant
Party (6), Independent Democrat Party (1), Radical
Dissidents (1), Agrarian Party (1), Non-Party (3).

By nationalities the Cabinet is composed of
10 Serbs, 6 Croats, 1 Slovene and
1 Bosnian Moslem. Appointed August 24, 1939

Premier

DRAGIŠA CVETKOVIĆ (Yugoslav Radical Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Skupština)

*Election of November, 1939; six-year term; re-
newed by halves every three years.*

*Dissolved August 26, 1939. The date of new elec-
tions has not yet been fixed. New election laws
are now in preparation.*

President: DR. ANTON KOROŠEC

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Yugoslav Radical Union and Dissident Radicals	32
Croatian Peasant Party	15
Agrarian Party	5
Independent Democrat Party	4
Others	28
Total	84

Note: Of the Senators, 47 are appointed by the Crown and 47 are elected. The present Senate may consist of 94 members. Forty-seven were elected on November 12, 1939, and 37 have thus far been appointed by the Crown.

A Serb-Croat agreement was signed by Dr. Dragiša Cvetković, the Prime Minister, and Dr. Vladko Maček, Chief of the Croatian Peasant Party, on August 24, 1939. Dr. Cvetković's government (which had been formed on February 5, 1939) resigned on August 25 and, according to the above-mentioned agreement, a new joint government under the Premiership of Dr. Cvetković was formed on August 26. On the same day a decree was issued establishing the Banovina of Croatia and granting it a large measure of autonomy (transfer to the jurisdiction of the Banovina of Croatia of matters in that district pertaining to agriculture, commerce and industry, forests and mines, public work, social welfare and public health, physical culture, justice, public instruction and internal administration).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Royal Decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, racial or religious divisions. This, however, is unofficially disregarded and the old parties have been tacitly approved. For example, the Croatian Peasant Party is racial and regional.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION: Founded in 1935 through the fusion of a part of the Radical Party reinforced by other Serbian elements, the Bosnian Moslem Party and the Slovene Clerical Party. Under Premier Stojadinović it used to stand for a strong central government, but after the fall of Stojadinović and the conclusion of the agreement with the Croats it now stands for a federal state (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes).

Leaders: Dragiša Cvetković, Dr. Anton Korošec, and Dr. Džafer Kulenović.

CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stjepan Radić. Includes almost all Croats. Powerful, homogeneous party considered by the Croats as their "National Movement." Stands for integral federalism.

Leaders: Dr. Vladimir Maček, Mr. August Košutić, and Dr. Juraj Šutej.

YUGOSLAV DEMOCRAT PARTY: Old Serbian party now in opposition to the Government. Inclined towards agreement with the Croats but afraid that federalism might mean secession. Very powerful in Serbia where it claims a majority.

Leaders: Ljuba Davidović, Božidar Vlajić, and Milan Grol.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL PARTY: Oldest of Serbian parties (pre-war), also in opposition to the Government for the same reasons as the Democrats. The unity of the party was shaken first by Stojadinović who, together with some other dissidents, created the Yugoslav Radical Union, and lately by Dr. Lazar Marković (now Minister of Justice) who advocates his own trend and does not recognize the central committee of the party.

Leaders: Aca Stanojević, Miša Trifunović, and Krsta Miletić.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Supports the present Cabinet and is more liberal than the Democrats and the Radicals. It is considered to be the party of small farmers and the rural proletariat. Some of its members are very leftist.

Leaders: Milan Gavrilović and Branko Čubrilo.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT PARTY: Comprises Serbs living in Croatia and other non-Serb regions. It forms a coalition with the Croatian Peasant Party. Federalistic.

Leaders: Srđan Budisavljević, Dr. Sava Kosanović, and Dr. Hinko Križman.

YUGOSLAV POPULAR MOVEMENT "ZBOR" (unimportant): Advocates a corporative state. *Leader*: Dimitrije Ljotić.

YUGOSLAV SOCIALIST PARTY (unimportant): *Leader*: Živko Topalović.

The members of the Cabinet appointed on August 26, 1939, are: Dragiša Cvetković (Premier), Dr. Vladko Maček (Vice Premier), Dr. Lazar Marković (Minister of Justice), Božidar Maksimović (Minister of Education), Dr. Miho Krek (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Džafer Kulenović (Minister of Forests and Mines), Mevrem Tomić (Minister of Physical Education), Nikola Beslić (Minister of Communication), Dr. Aleksandar Cincar-Marković (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Milan Nedić, General (Minister of War and Navy), Dr. Josip Torbar (Postmaster General), Dr. Juraj Šutej (Minister of Finance), Dr. Smoljan Bariša (Minister of State), Dr. Ivan Andres (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. Srdjan Budisavljević (Minister of Social Welfare and Public Health), Dr. Branko Čubrilović (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Mihajlo Konstantinović (Minister of State) and Stanoje Mihaldžić (Minister of Interior).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politka	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent.	Damyan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samouprava (weekly)	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich (<i>Prop.</i>) M. S. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Independent	Grgur Kostich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Unionist (Dr. Albert Kramer)	Davorin Ravljen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Supports Dr. Koroshets.	Ivan Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dan (Novi-Sad)	Independent; Supports Government Party.	L. Atansakovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Dezé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski List (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavišić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski List (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	I. Strazhishich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenska Poshta (Sarajevo)	Independent but supports Government Party.	Radmilo Grdjich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	Vinko Brayević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Glasnik (Split, Dalmatia)	Dr. Maček's Croatian Peasant Party.	Dr. I. Tartaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsmegey Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fonyves Lojosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primorske Novine (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Kazimir Vidas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Dnevnik (Zagreb)	Official organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Ilija Jakovljević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	Dr. Zlatan Roajich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutarni List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Vecer</i> .	Yosip Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	In German. Supports Government Party.	Zlatko Gorjan (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilević (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgoïn (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozomarich (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Political, cultural and artistic.	Milan Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Central Press Bureau . . .	Official.	Božo Bogdanovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 8,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,956 (1,761 Citizens of Monaco)
(1938 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

OTHER COUNTRIES

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NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN